PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I. ROME	6845	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	6934	L. H. Meule	2nd Oct.
* PENINSULAR	7102	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6230	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	6909	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,160	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevie	5,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 360	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Luya	4,232	Sept.
MELOUDA	T. Androvich	2,769	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 560	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 525

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,300	24th Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 20, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 18, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,767	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
SAGHALIEN	4,949	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road,
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

* PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 19th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basreh, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 20th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 19th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Beadher, Mozambique, and Beira, to the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

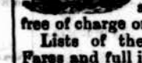
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE and MELLOW SPIRIT at a VERY LOW PRICE, EQUAL in MANY RESPECTS to some of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash .....Rs. 23 8
Credit..... ,, 26 4

SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.

LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	,,	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	,,	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	,,	21 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium ...	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without ,, ...	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12 and Re. 1-4; Credit ,, 14 and ,, 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle ..... Cash Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12; Credit ,, 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle ..... Cash Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4; Credit ,, 1-7 and ,, 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Egle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar ..... Cash Re. 1-4; Credit ,, 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle ..... Cash Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8; Credit ,, 1-11 and ,, 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.

(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12; Credit ,, 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12; Credit ,, 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

(Rubini's Formula.)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12; Credit ,, 14

CHLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 14; Credit Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A NEW VOLUME
OF
THE LEISURE LIBRARY.

"THE EARTH CHILDREN."—Re. 1-8

BY MRS. STEPHEN BATSON,
Author of "Dark; a Tale of the Down Country," &c., &c.
With Numerous Illustrations and Frontispiece in Colours by G. H. EDWARDS.

This new novel by Mrs. Batson deals with village life in the bit of country which the authoress is making her own in fiction, and which she so faithfully represents. The story is full of strong human interest, and humour and pathos are cleverly and naturally blended.

THE VOLUMES ALREADY ISSUED IN THIS SERIES ARE :—

"THE SECOND OPPORTUNITY OF MR. STAPLEHURST."—Re. 1-8
BY W. PETT RIDGE,
Author of "A Clever Wife," "Telling Tales," &c.

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

KEEP a bottle of DR. BUDD'S FAMILY DIARRHOEA MIXTURE and BEYNON'S CHOLERA DROPS in your house. Dr. Budd's Mixture is invaluable in all stages of Diarrhœa, and it will WARD OFF CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS. It can be relied on to relieve bowel irritation, nausea and vomiting.

Give a dose to your servants also, and they will not fall sick and leave you.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.
ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY, Opposite Watson's Hotel. AND POONA, East Street

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL, CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

OUR SUPPLIES of English, and Italian Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, etc., are constantly renewed with the best and fresh stocks from only the well-known Houses, and we guarantee their quality and freshness.

Reduced Cash Price Lists Free on Application.

DRESS SUITS,

BEST-BLACK CASHMERE, LINED RICH SILK,
SUPERIOR FINISH.
From Rs. 85.

CLUB JACKETS.

BEST-BLACK SOFT VICUNA, RICH SILK COLLAR,
SILK LINED.
From Rs. 40.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

Cash

				Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.

A LARGE SELECTION OF WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS, CARRIAGE RUGS, AND APRONS.

BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN
WILL GIVE THEIR FAREWELL SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC
RECITAL,
Assisted by several GENTLEMEN VOCALISTS.
ADMISSION Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & CO.,
Where Seats can be Reserved.
Doors Open at 8-45. Recital Commences at 9-30 precisely.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 21st instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

ABOUT 6,500 lbs. of CHLORIDE of CALCIUM for use as "Brine" for refrigerating purposes is available FOR SALE at the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.
Offers are invited. Enquiries should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT.

D. M. BABINGTON, Capt., R.A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAGHUNATH MAKOOND has contracted TO SELL to our client, the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2831 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 48, and New Survey No. 714, and bounded on the East by the said Napean Sea Road, on the West by the Seashore, on the North by the property of the late Framjee Cawasjee Marker, and on the South by the property of the abovenamed Vendor.
All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1897.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.
TO PUBLIC BODIES, ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
SALE OF PUMPING ENGINES.

THE Commissioners are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of TWO BEAM ENGINES with PUMPS which are now to be removed from the Tallah Pumping Station to make room for new and more powerful machinery.
2. The engines were built by Messrs. James Watt and Co., one in 1874 and the other in 1882, and indicate about 120 H. P., each working against a head of 150 feet with 25lbs. steam. Their capacity under these conditions may be taken at 300,000 gallons each per hour. Certain repairs are necessary to put the engines in first-class order.
3. Further information and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Chief Engineer to the Municipality, Town Hall, and the machinery may be inspected at Tallah Pumping Station.
4. Tenders must include the dismantling and removal of the plant, which must be accomplished within one month from notification of acceptance of tender.
5. Each tender, accompanied by a certificate that Rs. 500 has been deposited in the Municipal Treasury as earnest-money, is to be enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed—"Tender for Tallah Beam Engines," and addressed to the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation by whom such tenders will be received till NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1897, when he will open them in presence of such of the Tenderers as may be present.
6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
14th August, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHOJA KHAKI CUTCHRA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.
VIRBAI, widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 9th day of August, 1897.
VIRBAI, widow, in person.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.
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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviletto" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the intense glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from all admixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonidine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Ootacamund, post Coonoor.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Weser. Residence in healthy situation, beautifully wooded Park. Terms 2,400 per year.
Application to

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Weser-am-Rhein
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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1897, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—
HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

WOODEN SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ORDINARY SLEEPERS of SAL or IRONWOOD (Inga Xylocarpa) size 10 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches. The rate quoted per sleeper must include delivery at Biswada or Ensore the termine of the Biswada Madras Railway. Arrangements will be made to pass lots of Sleepers of not less than 500 in number at any Station on the East Coast, Southern Mahratta, South Indian or Madras Railways. Lots of less than 500 will be passed at the places of delivery mentioned above. Tenderer should state the number they undertake to supply and the date of completion of delivery. In the event of tenders being at the same or nearly the same rate preference will be given to the lots, which will be delivered earliest. For further particulars and forms of Tender apply to the—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Biswada, Madras Railway, Madras.
Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.
GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).
LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.
Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or Influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1893.—(Second issue.)

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 4824 A., dated 6th November 1896, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 257, dated 21st November, 1896, Marine Department, to RAISE A LOAN of 13 lakhs, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of (10) lakhs only.
Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.
The Loan will be repayable in 1927.
Instalments will be payable as follows :—
2 per cent. on application.
25 per cent. on 20th September, 1897.
25 per cent. on 20th December, 1897.
25 per cent. on 20th March, 1898.
23 per cent. on 20th June, 1898.
Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments.
Tenders paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 20th August, 1897, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.
Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover, addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. GILES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 20th July, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS.
ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Sagoaam Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board.)

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th July 1

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 { 15,000	100	{ 100 { 75	10 p.c.	139
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131¼
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co. Lp	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	360	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	37	200	all	12	[illegible]
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,125
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,070
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	384
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28¼xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		585
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	100	Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	8 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,655
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	1,070
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	520
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	612½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	705
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	520
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jafer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	270
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	765
Leopold	3,000	100	103	dvdRs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,440
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	119
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,210
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	259
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	355
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,310
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,880
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	610
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	221¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-15	
China Leaf	"	24-14	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-11	"
Do. do. new	"	24-9	
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-13	
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-10	
Sovereigns	"	15-10	
Do. Dragoons	"	15-9	
Silver 17	"	71-12	
Do. 17½	"	71-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 3-26m., 2-44a. Low water, 8-40m., 9-10a.
Wilson Philological Lecture, by the Rev. R. Scott, Convocation Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Arrival of Lord Sandhurst from Poona, 7 p.m. (B. T.)
Novelty Theatre, Shakespearian Recitals, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Telegraph vs. R. A.

A Parsee Student.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, son of Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, is a passenger by the mail-steamer Caledonia leaving to-morrow. He goes to Cambridge to finish his education at the Trinity College, where he will stop for three years.

Anjuman-i-Islam Library (Bhendy Bazaar).—Mr. Moonshi Mohamed Hassan Macba has subscribed towards the donation fund of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library Rs. 100, promising further substantial help towards this only institution of the kind amongst the Mahomedan community.

Recital.—The farewell recital to be given at the Novelty Theatre, this evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Nunn, under the patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, will be interspersed with instrumental music by an orchestra under Mr. F. S. Dove, and by songs by Messrs. F. Barnet, E. Fearnley, and F. Wood. The programme will differ from those of the previous recitals, the only item given for the second time being the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," which was so much admired when performed on Saturday evening last.

"A Bombay Journal Caught Napping."—Under this heading the *Times of Ceylon* writes:—"Saul held his own among the Prophets, but the *Bombay Gazette* has blundered sadly among the Bishops. In its issue of the 7th instant appears Reuter's announcement of the death of Bishop Bickersteth, of Japan, and below is given the biography of his venerable father, the Bishop of Exeter, taken from 'Men and Women of the Time.' To be caught napping over a family of Bishops is as reprehensible as sleeping in Church." As a matter of fact, it was the *Times of India* and not the *Bombay Gazette* which killed the wrong bishop. To be caught napping over a family of newspapers is as reprehensible as picking a pocket.

Parsee Medical Success.—Among the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science of the Edinburgh University is seen the name of Dr. Bahadhur K. Nariman, who during his short stay in the United Kingdom has achieved this second success. It was only last November he got his M.B.C.M. at the same University. Unlike most medical students from India, Dr. Nariman has had a distinguished career at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. He completed the five years' course in four and won several prizes and medals at the final examination for L. M. and S. Dr. Nariman intends to compete for entrance into the Indian Medical Service next February. He is the eldest son of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, the Civil Surgeon at Surat.

Robbing a Soldier of his Coat.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley charged Succroo Ebrahim, a hack victoria driver, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a red coat, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to Gunner Dawyer, of the Royal Artillery. It appears that on the 31st ultimo Dawyer was charged before a court-martial with having been found deficient of military kit. The gunner then stated that he had left the coat forgetfully in a hack victoria. On the 13th instant, Sergeant R. H. Turner, the Armament Artificier, noticed the victoria driver dressed in a military jacket, on Malabar Hill, and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded that the jacket was sold to him by a soldier. His Worship fined him Rs. 10, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Celebration of Mahomed's Birthday.—On Sunday afternoon, at Huzra Street, Nagpada, a general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Khadim-i-Islam was held under the presidency of Mr. Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood. A "Mowlood Shariff" ceremony was held in commemoration of the birthday of Prophet Mahomed. Munshi Shaik Ahmed Sidiki delivered an interesting lecture on "True Contentment," which was greatly appreciated by the audience. Khan Saheb Munshi Syed Mainoodin, Deputy Educational Inspector of Urdoo Schools, also gave an admirable speech on the History of the Life of Prophet Mahomed. The Honorary Secretary thanked the lecturers on behalf of the Anjuman, and was seconded by Dr. Goolam Survar. The hall in which the celebration was held was tastefully decorated. Pan-gulab were distributed, and the meeting brought to a close after a vote of thanks to the president.

Burglary at Shaik Memon Street.—Jamnadas Callianji, a mercer, having his shop in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that on opening his shop at 8 a.m. that day he found two wooden cash-boxes lying broken open on the floor, and their contents, consisting of currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 376, abstracted. On making an examination of the place, the complainant discovered the back door of the shop, which communicated with an unoccupied room, had been forced upon by means of an augur. On a inspection of this empty room, a side window, facing into the sweeper's gully was found broken open, three of its bars having been forced out. The thief or thieves, it is believed, effected an entrance into the unoccupied room through the broken window and thence into the shop through the back door which communicated with the empty room. Having possessed themselves of the booty they must have made their exist the same way.

Honours for Hong-Kong.—The *Hong-Kong Telegraph* writes.—We understand that this mail has brought the despatches confirming Mr. Chater's appointment as Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and that it is not, strictly speaking, a Jubilee Honour, but one that would have figured in the *Birthday Gazette* of the 24th May had not the Jubilee been so near at hand that one *Gazette* was made to serve for both. We hear it whispered, too, that honours are in store for Mr. Chater's able, energetic, and resourceful partner, Mr. H. N. Mody—honours, not as yet from his own Sovereign, but from a foreign Government. Two or three years ago, for his valuable services in connection with the Tonquin coal mines, the President of the French Republic conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Mr. Chater. The same decoration will, we hope, soon shine on Mr. Mody's modest black coat. He is so courteous, so obliging, so good a friend to all who know him, that there is no one in the Colony who will not rejoice with him when it comes, and wish him long life and sound health to enjoy it."

Fatal Accident in a Mill.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Keroo Dugdoo, a mill-hand, aged fifteen years, residing at Fergusson Road, and employed in the throstle department of the Presidency Mill. About half-past 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon, the deceased was sweeping under the throstle machine, while it was in motion, when his broom was suddenly caught between the two rollers and was drawn in. Keroo did not let go the hold of the broom with the result that his right arm was also drawn in and in the struggle his head struck the machine. The machine was immedeately stopped and the arm, which was terribly crushed, was extricated. He had also sustained two contused wounds, one on the left cheek and another in front of the right ear. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment, but he grew worse, and died on the following day. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain and shock, and the jury accordingly brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Thana News.—A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, First Class Magistrate of Thana, has struck off the case Thana Municipality *vs.* editor of the *Aronodaya*, Thana, from the calendar, on account of the complainant (the secretary) not being present in the Court at the appointed (office) hour, to-day.—The Warlee woman, named Nowsee, who was tried for having thrown her child into a well and thus caused its death (on account of the starvation of herself and her child for five days) and was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Thana, has, states the *Aronodaya* in its issue of Sunday last, been recommended to Government for mercy.—Rao Bahadoor Dajee Govind Gupte, has been re-elected chairman of the Thana Municipality, vice Assistant Surgeon F. A. Moos, resigned.—It is said that the cholera epidemic has broken out about the Khairna-Mahal, in Thana Taluka, very severely. The koonbee (cultivators), inhabitants of Bonkore and its vicinity, have left the villages, having taken their articles of agriculture, etc., with them. There were two deaths from cholera in Tembee Street on Sunday, and there was one death of a Mahratta woman of the same malady in Dajee Ramchander Street, and one of a Brahmin woman, on the Bombay road, yesterday.

Strange Case of Daylight Burglary.—Vulabhdas Dayal, a Hindu employed in a cloth shop in the Mungaldas Market, and residing on the second floor of a house at Vithalwady, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and his wife from home on Tuesday afternoon, their room was broken into, a cupboard forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 580, were stolen from the two drawers. It appears that on the morning of the day in question, complainant went to his business, leaving his wife at home. The wife during the day went to the room of a relative on the third floor of the same house and spent the better part of the day there, coming down to her room at intervals. She returned to her room at 1 p.m. and went again to her relative, and came down to her room about 3 p.m., and finding everything all right again went upstairs. She came down again at 3-45 p.m., when she found the door of her room open and its lock lying on the floor inside. A cupboard, which faced the door, was found broken open, and several of its drawers were strewn about the floor. On the complainant being informed of the occurrence, he came home, and on making an examination of the cupboard, discovered gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 580, stolen from two small drawers of the cupboard.

A Systematic Series of Thefts.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins charged Shaik Hussain and Shaik Mahomed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with theft, and No. 2 with abetment of theft, in respect of two incandescent gas lamp mantles and burners, the property of Mr. Mahler, agent for these lamps in India. It would seem that the accused in this case carried on a systematic series of thefts of these articles, and it was by pure accident that the game was found out on Monday last. On Saturday, the 14th instant, the first accused, who was employed as a lamp inspector in the firm, was given eight lamps to replace others reported to be broken among those illuminating the streets. He returned with the plea that two of them had exploded, and asked that they should be substituted. These being given him, he sold them, through the second accused, to a Chinaman, trading as a merchant in the bazaar. The wily Heathen-Chinee not to be outdone asked the vendor for a receipt. The latter promised to bring one the following Monday, and in the meantime passed a chit for the amount, signed "H. Khan." The regular receipt not being forthcoming, the Chinaman proceeded to Mr. Mahler's office and asked for it. This led to the present enquiries, when it was found out that the first accused and his accomplice had been practicing this game on several occasions previously. Mr. Sealy asked the magistrate, on behalf of the prosecution, if he would commit the case to the Sessions, as there was proof of forgery. His Worship said he would deal with the case himself, and having been satisfied with the evidence adduced, sentenced each of the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Series of Petty Offences.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley prosecuted Bheewa Sheeva, a young Hindu, and Rama Luximon, a peon lately in the employ of Mr. Muncherji Merwanji Heeramaneck, on a series of charges of thefts, house-breaking, criminal breach of trust, and abetment of those offences. The first charge against the two accused was that of house-breaking by night and theft of a gold nose-ring, set with pearls, of the value of Rs. 25 and Rs. 3 in cash, belonging to Neera, a woman, residing at Nakhoda Wady, Girgaum. The complainant had kept the nose-ring in a locked box in her house, and when she looked for it, on the Cocoanut holiday, she found it missing. She reported the theft on the Saturday following to the police, who produced the nose-ring, which she identified as her own. From the police enquiries it appears that about 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Bhow Ramji, policeman No. 1402 D, arrested the first accused on suspicion on the Girgaum Road with a green silk ribbon, a breast pump, a stick, Rs. 6-6 in cash, and some pieces of clothing in his possession, the whole property forming the subject-matter of other charges against the accused. The arrested man then made a statement, which led to the capture of No. 2 on the same afternoon. Both the accused then took the police to the shop of a Marwaree shroff at Chunam Kiln Road. The Marwaree, whose name was Vanna Megha, being questioned by the police, produced the nose-ring, which he stated was pledged with him by the two accused on Cocoanut day for Rs. 6-6. The Marwaree further stated that he had an old account with No. 2, who owed him Rs. 9-6. No. 2 gave him Rs. 3 in cash and the nose-ring in satisfaction of the balance, and thus redeemed his clothes. No. 2, however, returned to the Marwaree's shop, and pledged with him the same clothes again for Rs. 3. The magistrate, on the evidence, framed charges of theft, abetment of the offence, and of receiving and disposing of the stolen property, against both the accused. Mr. Velinker, who appeared for No. 1, pleaded guilty to the charges, throwing his client on the mercy of the court. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each; but taking into consideration the youth of No. 1, for whom Mr. Velinker appeared, gave him an alternative of a fine of Rs. 30. The first accused was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver watch-chain, of the value of Rs. 5-8, the property of Vithal Godaji, residing at Khetwady, and also with having in his possession a breast pump, a green silk-ribbon, and a stick, valued collectively at Rs. 5, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. About eight days accused went to the complainant, with whom he had been acquainted for some time past, and obtained from him the chain for use, promising to return it in two or three days. Accused did not return it, and pledged it with a Marwaree, named Boodhia Khama, for Rs. 1-12, from whom the police recovered it. The complainant informed the court that he did not wish to proceed against the accused, and taking this fact into consideration, his Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 on a charge of criminal misappropriation. As regarded the charge of fraudulent possession of property, the accused stated that they had been given to him by his master. The magistrate remarked that there was no evidence to show that they were stolen, and that the nature of the articles did not support the presumption that they were. The accused was accordingly discharged on that count.—The second accused, Rama Luximon, was again brought up and further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver watch-chain, worth Rs. 10, belonging to SabastianDias, an employe under the same master, residing at GrantRoad. The accused borrowed the article from the complainant about a month ago, saying that he wanted to wear it and would return in a few days. The complainant often demanded the return of the article, but the accused put him off and gave him a gold chain to keep as a security. The police recovered the chain from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by accused for Rs. 1-8. His Worship convicted the accused on a charge of criminal misappropriation, and sentenced him to a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 11th and 12th Silver Spoon competitions were held at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 700 and 800 yards. There was no rain, but a strong gusty wind, which puzzled a great many of the competitors. Towards the end of the 800 yards shoot the light got very bad, which was also against heavy scores. Petty Officer Joplin, R. N., was the best at 700 yards, whilst Lieutenant D. J. Sharp did well at 800 yards.

11TH COMPETITION.	Score 700 yds.
C P O Joplin, Royal Navy	26a
Sergt Major Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22b
Lieut Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Sergt Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	23d
Sergt Gry, G I P Ry Vols	22e
Cr Sergt Kess, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
Mr Stephen's, Bo Rifle Club	20
C P Williams, Royal Navy	19
Sergt Quinton, Ordnance Dept	19
P O 1st Class Hill, Royal Navy	19
Cr Sergt Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	18
A B S Speed, Royal Navy	18
Vol English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Cr Sergt Black, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Capt English, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt Scott, Ordnance Dept	13
Capt and Pay Mr French, East Coast Rifle Vols	13
Gunner Edwards, Royal Navy	12
Sergt Johnson, Ordnance Dept	12
Vol Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol Row, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Gunner Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	11
Sergt Instr Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	7
Vol Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	7
Corpl D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	3
P O 1st Class Silvester, Royal Navy	2
Sergt Flood, Ordnance Dept	0

a handicapped 6 points, winner of 4th spoon; b handicapped 6 points; c handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon; e winner of 1st spoon; and f handicapped 4 points.

COMPETITION.	Score 800 yds.
Lieut Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23b
C P O Williams, Royal Navy	22c
Capt French, East Coast Rifle Vols	21d
A B S Speed, Royal Navy	20e
Cr Sergt Keese, Bo Vol Rifles	...
C P O Joplin, Royal Navy	...
Vol Row, Bo Vol Rifles	...
P O 1st Class Hill, Royal Navy	...
Sergt Major Dowaing, Bo Vol Rifles	...
Gunner Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	...
Vol English, Bo Vol Rifles	...
Cr Sergt Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	...
Mr Stephens, Bo Rifle Club	...
Corpl D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	...
Sergt Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	...
Sergt Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	...
Sergt Flood, Ordnance Dept	...
Gunner Edwards, Royal Navy	...
P O 1st Class Silvester, Royal Navy	...
Vol Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	...

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon; b handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; c handicapped 6 points; d handicapped 2 points winner 3rd spoon; and e handicapped 4 points.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

(1) There will be Drill at the Town Hall for all Members to-morrow (Friday,) at 6 p.m.
(2) There will be a March out from the Riding School on Saturday, the 21st, at 7 p.m.
Marching order without carbines.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London,

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna in the chair, and there were also present: Messrs H. G. Gell, T. W. Cuffe, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji, Fazulbhai Visram, Drs. Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, and A. G. Viegas.

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER.

The Committee recorded Government Resolution, General Department, dated 10th inst., appointing Mr. H. G. Gell as member of the Standing Committee, vice Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., resigned.

REQUIREMENT OF LAND AT ARDASIR DADY STREET.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the taking up of 66 square yards, or thereabout, of ground situate at Ardasir Dady Street, shown in yellow colour on the tracing submitted, at a lump sum of Rs. 1,500. The cost and the moiety of the expenses of transfer etc., being met from surplus cash balance.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Committee recorded the following resolution of the Corporation, of the 9th instant, as under:—"That Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., be re-appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for a further period of six months, from 2nd September 1897. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committe, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the payment of Rs. 9,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the pay of the appointment during that period."

THE SALARY OF DR. N. H. CHOWKSEY.

The Committee further considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the grant of Rs. 7,700 to provide for the salary of Mr. N. H. Chowksey, at Rs. 700 per mensem, for 11 months, from 1st April, 1897. The cost to be met as follows:—Rs. 2,145, from the provision made in the Fire Brigade Budget for a Surgeon (Rs. 150 by 45 per month); Rs. 1,650, from the Infectious Diseases Grant (Rs. 150 per month); and Rs. 3,905, from surplus cash balance (Rs. 355 per month).

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Corporation for sanction.

FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE IN BOMBAY.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, of the 12th idem, from the Chairman, Plague Committee, reporting as to the arrivals from the famine-stricken districts and as to the mortality in consequence thereof. Sir James Campbell, in his letter, said:—

"To The Municipal Commissioner.

"Sir,—I have the honour to say that I have made careful enquiries on the subject referred to, and I find from the Medical officers in charge of the causeway inspections, and the Port Health Officer, that large numbers of famine-stricken people came into Bombay by road and sea during the months of May and June. As regards numbers, no separate account was kept of these; but I am informed that it was very large. On the Bandora Causeway, they are believed to have come from Kathiawar and Guzerat; on the Sion Causeway they came fome Poona, Ahmednaggar, and the Deccan generally; by steamer they came mainly from the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, and to a small extent from Satara and the South Deccan. It should be remembered that many of the people who returned in May and June were residents of Bombay, who had fled from the city because of plague and, no doubt, go into a reduced condition by the scarcity in the Konkan districts.

"(2) The influx entirely stopped in July, but it has during the last week again started by steamer from Colaba and Ratnagiri and a few by sailing craft from South Kathiawar. On August 5, 45 people were detained at Mody Bunder, and on August 6, 134, all being sent to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, where they are properly fed and housed for several days before going into the town. If necessary, this arrangement can be considerably extended. By rail no large number of famine-stricken people has been noticed at any time.

"(3) There is no doubt in my mind that the influx of half-starved people in May and June has had a very detrimental effect on the health of the city during the last twenty days. While the weather remained warm and dry they suffered little, and probably were able to get sufficient work to feed themselves, but the result of further want and chills, occasioned by continued rains, must have been disastrous on their debilitated frames. The question of dealing with the influx of this class of people has been very seriously engaging my attention during the last fortnight, and it may be necessary, should it continue or increase, to consider the question of opening relief-work for them.

"(4) I have put myself in communication with the Collectors of Colaba and Ratnagiri districts on this subject, with a view to ascertain whether or not these people can be detained in their own districts and relieved. (Sd.) J. M. Campbell, Chairman, Plague Committee."

Dr. Cowasji observed that, unfortunately, owing to monsoon, they could not get up camps, as was done in 1877, but it would be a great boon to the poor people if they were provided with work on wages, which would tend to relieve their sufferings to some extent.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the memorandum be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to ascertain, as far as possible, whether there has been any relapse of fever in Bombay among those who had arrived from the famine-stricken district.

As nobody seconded the proposal, it fell to the ground.

Mr. Shroff suggested that as a camp could not be erected, the Railway company should be asked to give up their sheds at Wari Bunder and Carnac Bunder for the accommodation of the poor.

Dr. Cowasji said that the Railway company would never agree to the suggestion, and pointed out that the poor people would be exposed to the bad effects of weather, and would run risk while passing between locomotives and wagons into the shed.

After some further discussion, the memorandum was simply recorded.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 14.

Collett, Major, Beng. Shropshire L I, from leave, from England.
Stuart, Lt, Punj, R A, Shropshire L I, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Lt Col, Punj, 6th B Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Reeves, Lt, Punj, The Buffs, from leave, from England.

August 15.

Cleveland, Surg Capt, Bo Med Staff, on duty, from Deesa.

August 16.

Edwardes, Lt, Bo, 2nd B Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Fellows, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on duty, from Baroda.
Lamb, Surg Capt, Bo I M S, on leave from Mian Mir.
Venables, Capt, Punj, R W Kent, from leave, from Australia.

August 17.

Stevens, 2nd Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Wittes, Surg Major, Bo I M S, on Field Force, from Ahmenagar.

August 18.

Yourdi, Surg Major, Bo, A, M, S, on Field Service, from Ahmedabad.
Bennett, Surg Capt, Bo, I M S, on Field Service from Ahmedabad.
Addison, Surg Major, Bo, A M S, on Field Service, from Kirkee.
Read, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, on Field Service, from Poona.
Slayter, Surg Capt, Bo A M S, on field service, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—August 15.

Cleveland, Surg Capt, Bo 3rd B C, on duty, to Malakhand.

August 17.

Falchine, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, on transfer, to Ahmedabad.
Venables, Capt, Punjab, R W Kent, to rejoin, to Malakand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th August, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 10th September.

Tickets can be obtained from the following—Major and Paymaster A. F. Soundy, V. D., Soundy and Co., Fort; Capt. F. W. English, Byculla Schools, Byculla; Sergt. Major J. H. Downing, Head Quarters Bo. Vol. Rifles; Qr. Mr. Sergt W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum; Cr. Sergt. R. F. Smith, Grants Buildings Colaba; Cr. Sergt. W. I. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort; Sergt. W. G. Nicolls, H. M's. Mint, Fort; Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort; Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort; Cyclist F. Hogan, Sirdar's Carbonic Inventions Syndicate and Co., Fort; Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate Mazagon; and Mr. W. B. Green's, Restaurant Apollo Bunder.

Members Rs. 2, to include 1 Lady; Non-Members Rs. 3 to include 1 Lady: Light Refreshments will be provided.

The annual Railway Conference, which assembles at Simla this week, will be composed of the Viceroy as President, the Financial and Public Works Members, the Quartermaster-General, the Secretary in the Public Works Department, the Director General of Railways, Mr. Holderness, Famine Secretary, and Mr. G. A. Anderson, Under-Secretary, P. W. D., as Secretary to the Conference.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands'.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL SERVICE.

THE HOUR OF DEPARTURE.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the Graham's buildings, yesterday, at 4 p.m., to consider a telegram, from the President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the proposed hour of departure of the Homeward mail steamer from Bombay, under the new contract with the P. and O. S. N. Company, which comes into force from 1st February 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie presided, and there were also president:—

Messrs. W. P. Symonds, C. S., Postmaster-General, Bombay; B. Nicholson, F. M. Flower, and F. O. Edward Ellison (Bates and Co.); J. Tintner (A. Blascheck and Co.); A. Breul (Breul and Co.); William Greaves (Ewart, Latham, and Co.); C. Vernon (Fabbenfabriken Bayer and Co., Ld.); J. Fairclough (Finlay, Muir and Co.); W. J. Mayher (Forbes, Forbes and Co., Ld.); G. K. Heinrichs (Glade and Co.); Fred Graham (W. and A. Graham) and Co.); Arthur Leslie (Greaves, Cotton, and Co.); J. M. Heyn (John M.) (Heyn and Co.); H. E. E. Procter (Killick, Nixon and Co.); T. W. Cuffe (King, King and Co.); J. Humphrey; (Latham and Co.); C. H. Armstrong (Lyon and Co.); J. W. Brown Co.) (Macdonald (C.) and D. M. Hamilton and H. O. Campbell (Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co.); J. Ostermayer (Ostermayer (M.) and Co.); C. G. Giro (Ralli Brothers.); G. W. Wilson (Richardson and Cruddas); C. Douglas, Ritchis, Steuart and Co.); C. H. J. and B. H. J. Rustomjee (H. J. Rustomjee and Co.); C. S. H. Boggs (Sanday and Co.); S. M. Moses (David Sassoon and Co.); J. Begbie (Bank of Bombay); F. Bickell (Volkart Brothers); H. F. Wagstaff (The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand); Sydney L. Wyat (The Agra Bank Limited); T. Benett (The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China) J. K. Moir (The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited); C. Joly (The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris; H. Chalmers (The National Bank of India); A. F. Simpson (The Imperial Bank of Persia); I. M. Shields (The P. and O. S. N. Company); E. Scarpa (The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company); and S. Comfort (Standard Oil Company of New York).

Mr. C. J. Micheal, the assistant secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, before dealing with the matter for which the meeting was convened, apologised for being unable to be present in Bombay on the day previously fixed for the Chamber to meet. He had arranged to return to Bombay by that time, but was unavoidably prevented, and, therefore, was sorry to have put some gentlemen to inconvenience. The Chairman then laid before the meeting all the information he possessed about departure of the homeward mail steamer under the new contract. He read the whole of the correspondence on the subject, passed between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Government, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The first official information they received was from the Director-General of Post Offices in India, stating that the hour of the departure of the Homemail steamer would be 2 p.m., on Saturday, as before. In considering the letter the Committee thought it satisfactory not that Bombay would gain by this arrangement, for if anyone was entitled to grumble it was the Bombay mercantile community. They were accustomed to Saturday mail, and often the mails from Europe arrived on Saturday, so they had to be accustomed to two mails on that day. If the mails left on Saturday, later in the afternoon than 2 p.m., they would lose the half-holiday they so much desired. Then a letter was received from the Bombay Government suggesting that the hour of the departure of the mails should be 3 instead of 2 p.m. The reply to the telegram from Calcutta, suggesting a late hour for the departure of the steamer, was answered to in the following terms:—"Later departure would meet with strong opposition by the Bombay public." The reply from Calcutta was received, saying that the meeting should be postponed, but no reasons for their opposing the early departure of the mails, which the Committee thought might have been wired, were given. Then a message was received from the Post Master-General from Simla, that Mr. Simons, the Post Master in Bombay, would give an assurance that the Post Office do all in its power. Calcutta wanted the departure at 3-30 and Burma at 5 p.m. (Laughter.) If they all agreed that it should be so late if possible they would not object, but it was unreasonable to fix the departure later than 2 p.m. In addition to the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Mr. Arthur had sent a letter saying that the Bombay Banks and Mercantile Offices, if they chose, could push up their mail work at any time of the day irrespective of the hour of the departure of the mails. Then there was a suggestion made by Mr. Simons, which befor being discussed in, the Committee, he (the Chairman) considered was practicable, but subsequently he found it would not work. Mr. Simons' suggestion was that the mail should be closed at 2 p.m., at the General Post Office and at the Bunder, but the steamer leaving at 3-30, but no letters should be received on board the steamer. If that suggestion was carried out then the fast mail train might bring the Calcutta mail at 2 p.m., and would be in time to deliver the mail bag on board the steamer, but then goods would be delivered on board the steamer until 3-30 p.m., and advices for the same could not be posted. Such a project might work for six months or so but not for a period of several years. Therefore, he would submit for adoption the resolution entrusted to him by the Committee, namely:—"That this Chamber strongly protests against any alteration being made in the hour of departure of the Homeward mail steamer from Bombay, namely 2 p.m., on Saturday as fixed by Government and notified to the Chamber by the Director-General of the Post Office of India in his letter, dated 7th August, 1897."

Mr. C. G. Giro seconded the resolution.

THE TELEGRAMS.

The telegraphic correspondence as read by the Chairman was as follows:—

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—

"Referring to proposal of 2 o'clock departure of mail steamer from Bombay all year round, this will mean a 3-30 Thursday departure from Calcutta and a Sunday departure from Burmah, also that the daily mail Calcutta to Bombay will leave at 3-30 all year round; this most inconvenient. We wish avoid interfering with Bombay Saturday half holidays, but if Bombay would agree to mail steamer leaving 3-30 matter could probably be arranged with railways so as to give Calcutta a six o'clock departure, and Burmah a Monday departure and the present well-arranged train service throughout India would not require serious alteration. You will be doing a service to Burmah and this side of India if you can get Bombay Chamber to agree to this."

Reply to the Bengal Chamber, Aug. 14:—

General meeting postponed Wednesday. Understand alteration of time from hour already notified, namely 2 p.m., will meet with strong opposition. Bombay Government have asked for this Chamber's opinion regarding a 3 o'clock departure. Committee would like deferred wire from you to be put before general meeting giving brief and forsible explanation meeting principal objection how cannot one hour be saved in time tables steamers and railways between Burmah Calcutta and Bombay.

No reply was received from Calcutta until the 17th, when the following message was received from the President of the Bengal Chamber:—

Difficult state case clearly in telegram. Can you postpone meeting till Saturday or Monday. Reply urgent.

Telegram from the Director-General of Post Offices:—

"As matters stand understand important 3-30 p.m. departure should be arranged, if possible. Trust, therefore, this will have your support. Symonds will give you assurance, Post Office will do whatever can be done strengthen your hands."

Further telegram from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Your telegram received. Banks and firms absolutely opposed early afternoon departure. Represent mails might as well leave previous evening, Calcutta thus losing benefit fast train service. Burmah steamer reaches Sandheads daybreak, takes all day come up river. Earlier than 3-30 departure, won't suit Burmah steamer English mail train from Calcutta, unless it is a special on Thursday only, cannot leave Calcutta at different hour from daily Bombay mail. If Bombay mail leaves Calcutta between five and seven suburban traffic will be entirely disorganised necessitating suburban trains hauling into sidings with loss fifteen, twenty minutes to allow mail to pass. Any alteration in present timing of departure Bombay mail recently introduced will mean entire alteration of time-table throughout Bengal, Oudh, North-West, Punjab and Upper India generally. This is to be avoided if possible. East Indian Railway cannot run ordinary mail to Jubulpore faster than they now do. A special for English mails would meet difficulty, but Government won't face cost. Committee Bengal Chamber is recommending a special from Itarsi for English mails and passengers. This would avoid interfering present arrangements this side and Upper India, and if special from Itarsi can save two hours over present ordinary mail the mails would arrive Bombay to admit of a 3 to 3-30 departure of mail steamer. Hope this will suit Bombay.

Telegram from Mr. Arthur of the Bengal Chamber.

The telegram is as follows:—"Mercantile feeling here is very strong against any alteration here because it is thought with a little firmness heads of firms and banks in Bombay can close their mails at any time they like, no matter when steamer sails. It does seem hard that to suit a two o'clock departure from Bombay, which is not an absolute necessity, our daily train service should be made utterly unsuitable to all Calcutta both for mails and passengers. Use this at your discretion."

THE POST MASTER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Symonds, Post Master-General, then addressed the meeting, saying that they had considered the question on all the bearings, and found that it was impossible to introduce a through service by which the Calcutta mails could be brought to Bombay before 2 p.m. Unless the Calcutta offices and Banks did their work in the morning and closed it veryearly they could not possibly despatch their letters, parcels, etc., earlier than 2 p.m. The earliest hour of the arrival being 2 o'clock it was not possible to catch the mail steamer until she left at 3-30 or so. He expected that his suggestion would be accepted, and did not know there would be such a strong opposition, or he would have made and suggested different arrangements. If Saturday was to be half holiday he did not understand why the offices should not allow their men to go away at 2 o'clock instead of employing them to ship goods until 3-30. As a reasonable compromise he expected Bombay to accept 3-30 o'clock departure.

Mr. Heinrichs, of Messrs. Glade and Co., remarked that the mails from Calcutta and North-West Provinces were important to Bombay, and if the same were brought to them here in the afternoon the offices will have to work until late hours, besides losing even their half holiday on Saturday. He did not approve of the Post Master-General's suggestion, but strongly supported the motion.

Mr. Giro, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, then made a few remarks pointing out that it was their duty to co-operate with and assist the Calcutta public if they had a really good case. But what did they say when asked to relate their case? They said "We will have many difficulties, but we can not express them; but you please postpone the meeting and let the hour of departure be fixed at 3-30 p.m." This showed they had no grounds for complaint, and he thought the [illegible] moved by the Chairman should be unanimously carried. (Applause.)

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, of Messrs. King, King and Company, said that under ordinary circumstances this Chamber had always so far as possible tried its utmost to assist the sister Chamber in Calcutta, and the Government. The proposals of late departure of the mails came from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Government. It was matter of considerable disappointment to them (the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) that their convenience was made only a secondary question. If they were to consider the question of their own convenience only they could have fixed Friday evening, but there were circumstances, they all knew which, made it impossible to do so. If the grievances from Calcutta were real, he was sure the Bombay mercantile community would have tried its best to remedy the same, but the complaints and grievances were purely imaginary, and he would for one, strongly support the resolution. (Applause).

Mr. Simpson, of the Imperial Bank of Persia, pointed out that the late departure would entail a heavier pressure of work on the banks and offices, who would lose the half holiday. They ought to be unanimous in passing the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and carried, two gentlemen connected with the British India Company voting against it.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Following is the correspondence referred to by the Chairman in his remarks:—

Simla, August 7, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided that the hour of departure of the homeward mail steamer from Bombay, under the new contract with the P. and O. Company, should be 2 p.m. on Saturdays throughout the year.

2. I had hoped that it would have been possible to consult the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies on this subject before the decision was finally arrived at, and the Government of India had requested that an opportunity should be allowed for doing this. As matters, however, have turned out the Home Authorities have not found it possible to arrange for this, though the interests of India have received full consideration from them.

3. There are strong financial reasons, which possess special weight at the present time in favour of the Australian and Indian mails being conveyed together over the Brindisi-Aden section of the service, and it is, therefore, necessary that the convenience of the Australian Colonies should receive consideration as well as that of India. These Colonies supported chiefly, it is understood, in the interests of Western Australia, arrangements which involved Sunday or Monday desparture from Bombay, but this was overruled in the interests of India and particularly of Bombay. The most suitable arrangement for India, as fitting in with the accelerated train service between Calcutta and Bombay as introduced from the 1st July last, would have been a Friday evening departure throughout the year which I am aware had your support as well as that of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. This, however, would have necessitated, among other changes, a Sunday departure from Brisbane, and the 2 p.m. Saturday departure has been decided on as being favourable to India generally, and it is understood not unfavourable to the Australian Colonies. It fits in with 2 p.m. departure from Adelaide on Thursday.

4. This decision which I have reason to know will receive your support, if Friday evening departure could not be arranged, will necessitate the revision of the accelerated train service from Calcutta which was introduced from 1st of July last as the result of the conference held at Nagpur in February of this year to which your Chamber was good enough to depute a representative. The timing of the daily train from Calcutta by Jubbulpore route was agreed to by the I. E. Railway on the understanding that connection would be secured with the homeward mail steamer, and if this connection is still to be maintained it will probably be necessary to arrange that the daily train should start three hours earlier from Calcutta so as to reach Bombay at 12-30 instead of 3-30 p.m. The revision of the present arrangements is being discussed at Calcutta, and I shall be glad to be favoured with an expression of your views should you wish to make any representation on the subject of the new arrangements as affecting Bombay. The Postmaster-General, Bombay, will be kept informed of what may be proposed, and will communicate with you on the subject.

5. I take this opportunity of referring to what has been apparently a misapprehension in the past as to your Chamber not having been consulted at the earlier stages of the negotiations regarding the new contract for the Eastern mail service. Writing to the Postmaster-General, Bombay in April 1896, I said that it was expected that the authorities in India would be consulted in July of that year on the results of the tenders, and that I hoped to be able to place the necessary informations at the disposal of your Chamber for the favour of an opinion on the whole question. The expected communication from the Home authorities was actually received in August of that year but was treated as strictly confidential as the previous communications as to the forms of tenders had been treated. There was, therefore, no opportunity of referring to your Chamber. I had reason to believe that the position has been explained to you by the Postmaster-General, Bombay, but if there has been any misunderstanding on the point I trust that it may now be removed. I should add that your letter dated the 11th July, 1896, to the Postmaster-General Bombay, received full consideration when the Government had to deal finally with the tenders.—I have, &c.,

A. U. FANSHAW,
Director-General.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY.

The eighth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you for adoption the annual report of the company together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June 1897. The total number of bales pressed at your presses at Pallej and Agra amount to 19,209 and 15,395, respectively. Your Pallej Factory has turned out this season 19,209 bales against 20,302 bales pressed last year. The joint-working agreement at Agra continued this year at the rate of Rs. 3-6-0 per bale including hoops and gunnies, and the total pressing at all the presses was 34,505 bales, which shows a decrease of 4,680 bales in comparison to that of last year. As mentioned in our last report your directors have made your Pallej Press to work underground which together with certain necessary repairs cost Rs. 5,942-9-6, which amount has been debited to the depreciation of machinery account. From the statement of accounts it will be seen that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 19,871-5-2 including the sum of Rs. 499-10-2 brought forward from last year, out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 4,000 to depreciation of machinery account and Rs. 2,100 to the reserve fund account, and from the balance they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, being 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 12,000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 300 be paid to the employees of the company, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,471-5-2 to be carried over to next year's account. Your press buildings have been insured as under:—The Pallej Press building at Rs. 13,000; and the Agra Press building at Rs. 14,000. The engines, boilers, and machinery of your factories at Pallej and Agra are not insured. Messrs. Lukhmidas Vussonji and Nanu Narayen Kothare, two of your directors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were received, adopted, and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 300 was granted for the employes of the company. The retiring directors, Messrs. Lukhmidas Vussonji and Nanu Narayen Kothare, were re-elected. Mr. Motiram Haridas was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the secretaries and managers and the directors of the company for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games. &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blend. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb, Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED BRITISH ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS decorated with 20 Military Designs, with music, Rs. 35, and without music, Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

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THE "BLANEY SCHOLARSHIP" for BOYS under ten who have lost their father, will be competed for in the BOYS' SCHOOL, on THURSDAY, 26th August.

For particulars apply to the ACTING HONORARY SECRETARY, I. B. I.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C. P. Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

A DECLINE of 3-16 per cent. yesterday made the price of Consols again stand at 112 1-8. In the other financial quotations no change was reported, Paris Exchange on London remaining at 25·19 fcs., French Rentes at 105, Indian Sterling Loan at 117¼; but Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower at £63¾. Exchange on India was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. lower at 25 1-16d. per oz., but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 54 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85½ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 790,000 quarters, compared with 665,000 quarters on the previous Friday.

Spot Mid.-American cotton was quoted 1-32d. lower in Liverpool yesterday at 4 3-32d. per lb. East Indians showed no further change; and American Arrivals were 1-16d. less in the near positions and 1-32d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being given at 3 63-64d. per lb. for August, and 3 43-64d. for December-January delivery. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 500 bales Surats; and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals easier; the Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands still stood at 8 cents per lb. in New York; August Futures declined 8 points to 7·47 cents, and December 7 points to 6·66 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales. Locally, the mills have to-day purchased about 500 bales of this staple, but nothing has been done on European account. At opening New Cotton was lower at Rs. 197 for Broach and Rs. 157 for Bengal, but at the close sellers were asking Rs. 2 more, no transactions, however, taking place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,474	bales.
Wheat	28,538	cwts.
Linseed	1,405	"
Rapeseed	10,673	"
Castorseed	1,661	"
Rice	968	"

FREIGHTS are a quiet market. Business has been done for Antwerp, September shipment, at 9s. per ton, and a line in Cotton for Liverpool at 12s. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d for three months' sight Credits. At these quotations there was no enquiry, and later, re-sale, coming into the market at 1s. 3 9-16d., rates for Bank remittance hardened 1-32d. to 1s. 3 17-32d. but nothing was offering, closing quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3½d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
France "	1·64 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further drop in 3¼ per Cents made quotations 97 9-16 for Cash and 97 1-16 for the Settlement in an unsettled market; Threes fell off to 92.

SHARES.—The following are the changes in prices reported to-day:—Central India Mills Rs. 10 higher; Manockjee Petit Rs. 20 lower, Carimbhoy and China Rs. 5 each, Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Rs. 10, and Tapty Valley Re. 1.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra 2,985 tons; Captain H W Wate, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia 2,051 tons, Captain J H Stafford, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, 4th August, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE s s Den of Airlie, 2,275 tons Captain P Singer which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 5th August, brought a cargo of 4,940 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain F J Cruess, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Florence, Ellias, Mr Haroon, Alli, Mr Jawadbin Mahomed and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthola 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Busreh, 6th August, via Gulf ports and Karachi, with a general cargo, 3 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Private G Reade, Mr Mahomed Karim, Mr P S deSouza, one native officer and 90 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived last evening per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, Captain J Nicolich, from Trieste Venice, and Brindisi:—Mrs C Schindley and child, Mrs Graf, Captain Huddleston, Messrs M Fleivcher, L Maker, H Girth, L Prinoth, G Maneth, G Mafferanti, P Ravognath, and Berthond. From Suez—Mr A Negroponte. From Aden—Mr C Wacorinsky.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON—SOUTH COAST.

Notice is hereby given that the buoy marking the Gindurah Rock has been replaced. It is moored on the contour 20 fathom line, magnetic, south of the Rock.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 18.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Eden Hall	2332	Black	Japan		E B & Co
B	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull		F M & Co
D	Matin	2434	Archer	N F		K N & Co
E	King Arthur	1047	Omen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Drachenfels	1574	Kinnewig	Karachi	18-8	Glade & Co
O	Kirkdale	1875	McCombridge	Karachi		K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kavesi	553	Esmailjee		S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	25-8	W & A G & Co
5	Ravenna	2046	Denny	China	20-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	China	2-9	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	20-8	P & O Co
14	Muttra	2985	Watt	Rangoon	19-8	M M & Co
16	Dumra	763	Russell	Karachi	17-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Mahanadi	1189	Shepd & Co
Satrunjee	1015	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Scindia s	Stafford	Rangoon, Aug. 4.
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Naseri s	Miller	Persian Gulf.
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Naderi s	Hansen	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Khandalla, Cruess, for Persian Gulf.
" Muttra, Watt, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mirzapore, for China.
" Eden Hall, for China and Japan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—13 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales skins, C Essa and Co; 2 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 162 bales olibanum, Ebram Hasam; 155 cwt gum, I Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—729 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 108lbs saffron, S Naraen and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,417 cwt castorseed, 6,428 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horatio s—1,005 cwt myrabellams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1,052 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—1 parcel real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 1 ... cow bazar, D Mowjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Mohoox Hajee Essac Ellias; 12 chests opium, Ebrahim Noorad and Co; 35 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 14 1-2 cdin opium, F C Keeka and Co; 6 chests opium, H A Esta and Co; 15 chests opium, F C Keeka and Co. ...nal

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—3 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 3... opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 59 chests chests, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, N C... opium, and Co; 26 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 9 Assumbhoy E D Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, ...chests opium, Co; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham; ... Noordin and Hiralal Ramgopal; 35 chests opium ... chests opium Co; 10 chests opium, F M Chinoy; C Ebrahim and Bomanjee and Co. ... 3 chests opium, C

FOR KOBE.

Eden Hall s—2,609 bales cotton, L... Co; 6,550 bales cotton, Gaddum ... Abercrombie and Ralli Brothers; 200 bales ... and Co; 215 bales cotton, bales cotton, C Ebrahim ... Tata and Co; 200 Metsui B Kaisha; 1,400 ba... Co; 250 bales cotton, The and Co; 509 bales cotton ... cotton, Sassoon J David cotton, Dinshaw D Cur... Volkart Brothers; 483 bales ... and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Eden Hall s—500 bales c... The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Merkara s—100 bales c... cotton, L Saboolal..., V Ibram and Co; 210 bales ...00 bales cotton, R Kishoolall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARRUTHERS—August 16, at 20, Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. St. Clare Carruthers, I. M. S., of a son.

LAWRIE—August 14, at Mar Lodge, Simla, the wife of Herbert J. Lawrie, Chotajan, of a son.

WHITE—August 11, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Montague White, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN—August 14, at 9-1, Kyd Street, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Neil, (Dicky) Buchanan, youngest son of Neil Buchanan, Representative, Vacuum Oil Co., aged one year, one month and 17 days.

BLADEN-TAYLOR—August 11, at Kincraig, Mussoorie, George Bladen-Taylor, eldest son of the late Captain George Bladen-Taylor, aged 71 years 11 months and 15 days.

VINCENT—August 14, at Madras, after a very brief illness, Charlotte Jemima Vincent, Milliner and Dressmaker, widow of the late Mr. T. E. Vincent, and daughter of the late Mr. R. C. Hart, aged 59 years, 9 months and 15 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

CHROMOPATHY.—We cannot open our columns to further discussion on this science.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

IT is becoming more evident from day to day that the suspicions pointing to the complicity of the Amir or his higher officials in the now nearly universal tribal rising between the political and the actual frontiers were not well founded. The responsible Political Officers in the disturbed region reported to the Foreign Office that they saw no reason to ascribe the movements of the tribes to Afghan or other intrigues from without. The whole avalanche was set in motion, as a correspondent, himself of long experience in such matters, avers, by the attempt to levy a fine of Rs. 300 on a small section of tribesmen in the Tochi Valley. The attack was no doubt treacherous, inasmuch as it was wholly unexpected, but the temptation to tribesmen to forestall what they considered an act of war by striking the first blow proved too strong. The death of the brave officers who were taken by surprise, and the enforced retreat of the escort which had difficulty in carrying off the guns, were doubtless magnified by the thousand tongues of rumour into a great victory over British troops, and gave the signal for successive outbreaks, following each other at a few days' interval, and now threatening to become general. To-day we hear that the Orakzais have risen and are marching on a fort in the Kuram Valley, held by a battalion of Native Infantry. As neither the Orakzais nor any other of the tribes have cannon, the position will no doubt be successfully held. More important is the reported rising of the fierce and wild Afridis, many of whom have received military training in the splendid Afridi Militia, which for some years past has policed the Khyber Pass and largely recruited some of the best frontier regiments. It was expected that this tribe would attack the Jumrood Fort during the past night. Happily there is a strong force amply supplied with Artillery in and around this brick fort which in ordinary times has no guns lest they should fall into the hands of the Afridis, who fortunately have none. That the situation is considered serious by the Military authorities is shown by the orders to move two of the Reserve Brigades at Rawal Pindi to Peshawar and Kohat, respectively, so as to take the enemy on both flanks. It need not be pointed out that the gravity of the situation would be incalculably increased were the somewhat lightly hazarded assumption that the Amir of Afghanistan was at one with the tribesmen, founded on anything but vague surmise. The tribesmen, whose fighting force has been generally estimated at 200,000 men, indifferently arme... and as we have said destitute of artillery, wo... become very formidable were they to have ... co-operation of an Afghan army of 60,000 ... the organised and disciplined on the Europea... men, tem, with arms of precision and moder... system, lery. That the military resources o... artillery would crush Afghans and tribes in ... India necessary, two campaigns there can be ...e or, if whatever. But the task would be mu... no doubt onerous if it were complicated with ...ch more sity of dealing with Afghanistan ...he necessity with the general revolt of the tribes ...s well as

General Blood's advance up the ... left bank of the Swat River into the Boner ...val country, though delayed a few days by th... heavy rain, has been completely successful, ... Some two or three thousand tribesmen, Sw...atis, Bonervals, and Hindustanis, descendan...ts of a colony of mutineers who sought re...fuge in the Upper Indus Valley in 1857, w... entrenched in Sangars. The force availa...ble for the attack were four battalions of infa...ntry, three squadrons of cavalry, with a field ba...ttery and two Mountain batteries. Colonel M...eiklejohn, with more than half the infantry ... attacked the enemy's ... and the mountain guns, Blood broke his centre ... right, while General Lieutenant McLean ... Two European officers, ant Greaves of the ...f the Guides and Lieutenant ... killed, and Captai... Lancashire Fusiliers were wounded. The lo... Palmer of the Guides and McLean is the...s of Lieutenants Greaves that it was due ... more to be regretted, seeing into the midst o... the bolting of his horse McLean, who ... of the enemy. Lieutenant the severe ...hould have been in hospital for Malakhand, ...ound in the neck received at attempt to ... perished in the chivalrous officer. ... recover the body of his brother force, an... General Blood sent back part of his indicat...d will push on with the remainder—an that ...on that the strength of the tribesmen in smal...quarter has been effectively broken. The the ... number of casualties on both sides shows tic... the enemy must have evacuated his positi...ns and retired as soon as the gos at the ...nge of his sungars.

SOME fresh light was thrown on the greatly misunderstood Provincial Contract system in the supplementary evidence given by Mr. Stephen Jacob before the Indian Expenditure Commission, last month. It had been understood that with the evidence of non-official witnesses the enquiry would terminate, but this intention was changed at the request of the Government of India, who desired that evidence should be forthcoming to controvert that given by non-official critics respecting both the Provincial contract system and the admission of Natives to the higher appointments in India. Accordingly the Comptroller-General reappeared in the witness-box to state the Government view on these subjects. The Native witnesses have been officially informed that this course has been taken and that they are to be furnished with copies of the shorthand notes taken for the Commission with a view to enabling each of them to send in a memorandum expressing his opinion thereon. These memorandums will be duly considered when the Commission re-assembles in November, together with a statement to be submitted by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the question of the admission of natives to the Civil Service of India, so that after all the non-officials will have the last word. The voluminous evidence, oral and documentary, will then be complete and the consideration of the report will be proceeded with. The brief which Mr. Jacob held on behalf of the Government of India was chiefly noteworthy from the figures he laid before the Commission, showing that so far from the shares of the Provincial Government in the general revenues of the country having been diminished, leading to various provincial departments being starved as one native witness after another alleged, the increased revenue of the country has gone to them in as large a proportion as to the Imperial exchequer during the last twenty years, and in a much higher proportion in the period of the last Provincial contract. Mr. Jacob argued that the Imperial Government had taken no more than its fair share of revenue, and pointed out that a large portion of the expenditure called Imperial really takes place in the provinces. The difficulty with which Mr. Jacob was confronted in giving the case of the Government of India was that while the Provincial Governments do not go so far as the native witnesses in finding fault with the existing system, many of them do complain that they are not equitably treated. This is especially the case with regard to Madras and Bengal which are very sore that they should receive smaller assignments in proportion to the revenues collected in their areas than younger provinces like Assam and Upper Bengal. It is true that the Provinces collectively receive as large assignments as they ever did during the contract, but taking some of the older and richer Provinces separately this is not the case. In these Provinces it is asked why Peter should be robbed to pay Paul.

The Government of India, however, contend that proportionate assignment would produce inequality of advantage, and that the important and wealthy maratime Provinces, towards which the commercial wealth and the industrial progress of India tend to accumulate, can in equity be asked to contribute a larger proportionate share of the revenue to the general account than the younger or less favoured provinces. Some independent Provincial statesmen like Mr. Nugent freely ad... it the soundness of this principle, and it is ...ot easy to see how financial solidarity ca... be obtained without it. It is in support of this arrangement that the Government ... India has read the Bengal Governm... one of the most severe lectures which ...has in recent years been addressed from ... the Imperial Secretariat to a local ad...ministration. The letter in which this ... is contained admits that in Ben...gal ...ture ... as in other provinces there are very ... many projects of expenditure which are pre...ssing themselves upon the responsible admini...stration. "But the sum of this desirable exp...nditure taken all over India is so vastly in ex...cess of any possible means of meeting it . . . that the Government of India are repea...tedly obliged to refuse to meet the demands o... local Governments and of departments . . . because they do not consider it consistent ... with sound policy to admit them for the presen... as burdens upon the public purse." The lett...er then proceeds to describe as "an inversion ...of the whole principle and history of provin...cial finance that one of the wealthiest provi...nces of India after enjoying for five years an ...assignment of revenue which not only met ... all its current demands, but also left a l...arge and increasing balance to the good, su...ddenly discovers that this ample revenue re...quiries to be largely supplemented, and ...takes a demand for an addition of fifteen or ...twenty lakhs of rupees. . . to be made up from the common purse—that is by the tax-payer outside Bengal as well as within Bengal—at the very moment when that common purse is being strained to the utmost to meet the demands of a dire calamity, and is called upon to furnish may tens of lakhs of rupees to feed the famine stricken peasants within the area of Bengal itself." This strong criticism on the desire expressed by the Lieutenant Governor to obtain for his province a more favourable settlement than previously, is in itself open to exception in more than one particular.

In laying so much stress on the "large balance" the Bengal Government has in hand at the end of the contract period the Government of India ignore the fact that not only is Bengal compelled under the terms of contract to have twenty lakhs to the good, but also that an outlay which would reduce the balance to any lower amount in ordinary years is carefully obviated by the action of the Government of India itself in exercising the minute control over the Provincial expenditure by which they can eliminate from the draft Budgets items proposed by the local administrations, or else reduce them in amount. The Finance Department holds up its hands in horror that the proposal of Bengal to be allowed an enhanced assignment should be made in a period of famine. But seeing that the local Governments urged that under the exceptional circumstances of the year the revision of the contract should be postponed for twelve months and that the authorities at Simla would not hear of the suggestion this criticism is scarcely just. The Lieutenant-Governor had no alternative but to make his suggestion in regard to the five years' contract during a period when famine was for the time being making heavy demands on the public purse. So far from the need for larger assignments being "a sudden discovery" on the part of Bengal, the desire of the Province for better treatment under the contract system has more than once been taken up by the Lieutenant Governor in the Supreme Legislative Council. However, beyond these details the wider question of which they are the incidental outcome remains. That the present system is faulty and over-centralised is admitted in effect by the Government of India, who now have under consideration a scheme for separating certain classes of expenditure, such as education, medical and public works from the periodical revision and making the assignments for them fixed and permanent. Mr. Jacob explained to the Commission that the scheme would bring the expenditure on these branches of administration entirely under the control of the local administrations, who would be enabled to develope the important departments named either by the natural expansion of revenue from the assigned Provincial heads or by the imposition of new local taxation. The carrying out of necessary public works and the development of the education grants would then cease to be subjected to the suspensions which they now suffer from time to time to meet Imperial needs. Mr. Jacob said that the scheme is in an embryo state at present, and there is not much likelihood that the Government of India will be able to give it definite shape now that they have so many serious problems on hand. But there can be no doubt that this is the direction in which the decentralization proposals of Government, referred to in the Budget speech of Lord George Hamilton, will be directed when after the fight with famine is over a breathing time comes. The principle underlying the scheme is sound, for it would give the provincial Governments a free hand in regard to the more important Provincial as distinct from Imperial liabilities. But the extent to which its application will be acceptable in the Provinces depends very largely upon the details of the proposed settlement. The assigned items of revenue should be sufficiently large to obviate as far as possible the necessity for increasing local taxation.

A FEW busy-bodies in the hope of throwing the onus of responsibility for the present high mortality upon the Health Department are doing their best to make light of the distress prevailing in the city. But if anyone has been misled by these protestations doubts as to the existence of distress should be set at rest by the authoritative statement of facts made by Sir James Campbell in the letter laid before the Standing Committee yesterday. The inquiries of the Plague Committee on the subject have led them to the conclusion that since May there has been a large influx of indigent people to Bombay, and that although it ceased for a time in July, the influx is now again great both by sea and land. Consequently the city has a larger population than is usual at this off season of the year, when many people who come here in the cold weather are away tilling their village fields. The mills are now working full time, and a number of large buildings are in progress, but business at the Docks is comparatively dull, so that, on the whole, the demand for labour in the city is not equal to a supply recruited by large streams of immigrants. The inspection of passengers on the railways and over the causeways acted somewhat as a deterrent to the in-coming flood for a time. But the allegation made in some quarters, that at this medical inspection half-starved people are not allowed to pass, is a gratuitous assumption. Only persons sh...owing symptoms of incipient pl...ague, cholera, or other dangerous diseases are ...fused admission, and the fact that a traveller ... indigent and emaciated does not enable the medical officers at the causeways and elsewhere even under the extensive powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, to bar his admission to the city. The influx is from nearly all parts of the Presidency, but we understand that a very large number comes from Kolaba and Ratnagiri and other Konkani districts, which are regarded as almost free from famine, but where high prices and scant work have driven people to seek employment in the city. Sir James Campbell has made enquiries of the Collectors of the two coast districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri with a view to seeing if this incursion can be stopped at the other end, but it is not very apparent what power the district officers have to interfere in the matter, or how such interference can be effective. Some of the immigrants have come from very long distances, including parts of Central India and the Central Provinces. As an instance, it may be mentioned that from the former administrative area, a woman, with four children under her care, walked all the way to Bombay, the party subsisting on what they could beg or gather along the roadside. The influx apart from other evils tends to aggravate the overcrowding chronic in Bombay. Under these circumstances, the Plague Committee have come to the conclusion that relief-works must be commenced in the northern part of the Island. They will probably, in the first instance, consist of metal breaking for roads. A suitable site for the relief camp is to be fixed by the Committee, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer. The works will be started with as little delay as possible, and by providing employment for the indigent will, it may be hoped, do much to counteract such of the high mortality as is traceable to the poverty of the derilicts from the mofussil. It is however a question well worth consideration whether it is safe or expedient to allow such derilicts to come to the city and thus increase the overcrowding, which is undoubtedly a source of disease and mortality. Camps ought to be established at the other side of the harbour and at certain points on the Ghats.

AT a specially convened meeting of the Chamber of Bombay Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman (the Honourable Mr. Abercrombie), seconded by Mr. C. G. Giro, to strongly protest against any alteration being made in the hour of departure of the homeward mail steamer from Bombay, namely, 2 p.m., on Saturday, as fixed by Government and notified to the Chamber by the Director-General of the Post Office of India in his letter, dated 7th August. The proposal for an alteration came from Calcutta where it is desired that the mail should leave at 5 p.m., so that English letters there could be posted upto Thursday evening.

THE September Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Strachey, will be opened at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the first day of the month. The first case for trial is that of a soldier accused of having committed murder at Aden. This and other cases being disposed of in the first three days, it is expected that the case of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Tilak will be taken on Monday, the 6th September.

THE succession to the post of Surgeon-Gene... with the Government of Bombay rendered vacant ... the death of Surgeon-General Cooke, has ... b...ed to Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, at pre... been offe...d on leave. ...ent in Engla...

THE total ...number of deaths registered i... ending 7th August Calcutta during the wee...9 in the ... August was 225, against 244 and 2... two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 6 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fever and bowel-complaints amounted to 95 and 26, respectively, against 112 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·1 per mille per annum, against 25·5, the mean of the last five years.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution reviewing the annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1896 says:—The figures in the report show a slight increase during the year under nearly all heads such as the total population, the average daily strength, the number of daily average sick and of deaths, and the total expenditure and cost per head of daily average strength. The report is, however, generally satisfactory, and Government have no special remarks to make, except that the plans and estimates for improving the defects in the Lunatic Asylum at Ratnagiri referred to in the report were sanctioned under Government Resolution (Public Works Department) dated the 22nd March, 1897.

ALTHOUGH the general opinion in Calcutta was that the new loan would not go off well, the minimum rate of acceptance was Rs. 96-8, or nine annas above the declared minimum of tender, which must be regarded as very satisfactory. An idea is abroad that in order to meet the heavy additional expenditure on frontier operations, Government will have to raise another loan, and if so, it is likely to be taken up in England.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

...eir Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of ... have started on their visit to Ireland.

THE COLONELCY OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

General Sir George White has been appointed ...lonel of the Gordon Highlanders.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The hitch in the peace negotiations is owing to ...reat Britain alone objecting to the proposal to ...low Turkey to hold a portion of Thessaly, and ...ly gradually withdrawing until the whole of the ...demnity is paid.

...NTERVIEW WITH THE AMEER'S AGENT.

In an interview between a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and Mr. Guthrie, the Ameer's ...gent General in Europe, the latter declared that ...rom his own knowledge the recall of the Ameer's Agents at Simla and Bombay was absolutely devoid of political importance, and he was convinced that the whole notion of the Ameer intriguing with the ...ribesmen was a baseless scare.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AMEER.

The "Times" in a leading article on our Afghan frontier troubles, says that the explanations of the Ameer's apologists are not altogether reassuring, and that it would be well if the Ameer understood that there are limits to our patience.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Lincolns and North Staffords proceed to India, and will be replaced in Egypt by the Irish Fusiliers, from Burmah, and the first battalions of the Cameron and Seaforths. Thus the garrison in Egypt will be increased by one battalion.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The death is announced of Sir William F. D. Jervois.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

TRIAL OF THE FIRST BATCH CONCLUDED.

ACCUSED SEVERELY PUNISHED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

After a protracted hearing the trial of the first batch of 74 persons charged with complicity in the recent riots at Tallah was brought to a conclusion, this afternoon, before Mr. Wheeler, Special Joint Magistrate appointed to try the accused.

In delivering judgment, Mr. Wheeler reviewed the facts of the case at length, and finally acquitted five men; and three young men were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment only, while all the others to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Appeals are to be filed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

Orient mail steamer Austral from Australia arrived.

French mail steamer Yarra from Suez arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzume Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on 17th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON Aug. 17

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	25 1-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th August, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	7	30 p.m.	28	31
Teheran	18	2	45 p.m.	..	12
Suez	18	3	5 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th August, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	...	1
Karachi	..	21	...	1
Madras	...	26	...	3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted, but will be subject to Government control.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right to Manwyne interrupted beyond.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces, that traffic with Central and Eastern Africa is subject to serious delay messages should only be accepted at Senders risk.

Owing to pressure of messages of higher class, deferred telegrams to Punjab stations, north of Lahore are liable to considerable delay: Senders are warned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—August 17.

10 p.m. ... 80·3

WEDNESDAY.—August 18.

8 a.m. ... 78·6

10 a.m. ... 83·5

1 p.m. ... 85·3

2 p.m. ... 84·3

THE FRONTIER RISINGS EXTENDING.

BATTLE OF JALALA.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Aug. 18.

Near Landakai some severe fighting took place between the villages of Jalala and Landakai, the enemy having taken up a strong position on the heights commanding the road the between the two above villages.

The tribesmen numbered about three thousand fighting men.

The enemy having occupied a front about two miles long commenced firing at our advanced guard at 7-30 a.m. Being shelled out of their position by the Field Guns and Mountain Battery under Col. Meiklejohn they retired gradually to Landakai where they were finally dispersed by a brilliant charge of Cavalry, in which Lieutenant, McClean of the Guides Cavalry and Lieutenant Greaves of the Lancashire Fusiliers were killed. and Captain Palmer, 2nd P. C., was wounded.

Colonel Adams and Lord Fincastle had their horses shot under them.

Other casualties are 2 Sepoys wounded. The enemy's loss was severe, but at present unknown.

TUESDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

THE MUTINY REFUGEES OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The gathering opposed to General Blood, to-day, numbered between two and three thousand tribesmen, comprising Swatis, Bonerwals, and Hindustanis, the last probably drawn from the colony founded by the refugee mutineers in 1857, and still existing in the Upper Indus Valley, not very many miles from the scene of the fight. Aug. 18,

A GALLANT ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

The casualties in yesterday's fight were Lieutenant McLean, of the Guides, and Lieutenant Greaves, of the Lancashire Fusilers, killed; and Captain Palmer, of the Guides, wounded.

Lieutenant Greaves' horse bolted into the thick of the enemy, and Lieutenant McLean was killed while trying to rescue his body.

The other losses are not yet reported. Four Battalions and three squadrons of Guides, and one Field and two Mountain Batteries were engaged.

The West Kent Regt., 10th Field and 7th Mountain Batteries were pushed into action, near the Jalala-Landakai Road, while Colonel Meiklejohn led two and three-quarter Battalions and the 8th Mountain Battery on the right.

The 10th Field Battery and the 11th Bengal Lancers have now marched back to Khar, while General Blood with the remainder of the 1st Malakhand Brigade passed the night at Kota and will make a further advance to-day.

RISING OF THE ORAKZAIS AND AFRIDIS.

It is reported that the Orakzais have risen, and are marching on Parachinar Fort in the Kurram Valley, which is held by a Battalion of Native Infantry. The Afridis are also reported to have risen, so active preparations are going on to push up the troops.

Further particulars will follow, but it is expected that two of the Reserve Brigades now concentrating at Rawalpindi will be pushed on to Peshwar and Kohat, respectively, to take the enemy on either flank.

Later.

The Afridis, numbering ten thousand strong, are reported to be moving upon the Khyber, but had not reached it up to 11 o'clock this morning.

The numbers of the Orakzais moving upon Parachinar and the Samana range are not yet known.

The F. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; two Squadrons, 11th Hussars; two Companies Oxfordshire Light Infantry, from Rawalpindi; and five Companies, 8th Bengal Infantry and 28th Bombay Pioneers, from Nowshera, are all ordered to Peshawar immediately. The 1st Battalion ofthe 3rd Gurkhas has also been diverted from Rawalpindi to Peshawar; while a Battery, Royal Horse Artillery suq been ordered from Umballa to Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant McLean, who has been killed in Swat is the same who was wounded by a shot through the neck at Malakhand, but insisted on pushing on with his corps despite this serious injury which ought to have kept him in hospital.

It appears that the casualties reported this morning occurred while in pursuit of the enemy by the Guides Cavalry on the plain beyond Landakai; and that Lieutenant McLean was trying to carry away Lieutenant Greaves' body under heavy fire, when he was wounded and died in few minutes.

Captain Palmer was badly wounded in the wrist by the standard-bearer he cut down. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams had his horse shot under him.

The Cavalry pursuit was pushed up to Barikot.

General Wodehouse's Column reached Rustam yesterday all well. One Highland Infantry private died from sunstroke on the march from Mardan.

Two guns 1st Mountain Battery return from Khar to join the 3rd Brigade.

All ladies on the Samana range have been moved down except Mrs. Desvoeux, who is unable to be moved at present.

CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

Our loss yesterday in addition to the casualties already reported was only five Sepoys and two followers; while the enemy's loss is reported as one hundred.

General Blood's march to-day will be up an open valley, so that no fighting is expected.

THE AFRIDIS MARCHING ON JUMROOD.

Fort Lockhart is practically impregnable, and the Orakzais are believed to be waiting on the Afridis; so that the interest centres on Jumrood Fort, at the mouth of the Khyber pass, which will most probably be attacked to-night.

It contains a British Cavalry Regiment; two Battalions of Infantry, of which half battalion is British; a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and a Mountain Battery, which should be ample, quite apart from the supports from Peshawar, which is only eleven miles distant, to deal with the biggest force the Afridis can put in the field.

NEWS FROM TOCHI VALLEY.

The Tochi Valley news reports that the road is interrupted between Saidgai and Idak owing to floods.

A small part of the 1st Punjab Cavalry while proceeding up the Shawal Valley, yesterday, near Maizar, had six volleys fired at them. No one was hit, however.

A Column was sent out this morning, but found no one.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE TOCHI AND THE MALAKHAND EXPEDITIONS.

It is impossible to say precisely what the concentration of troops on the North-West frontier now going on will cost.

It is estimated, however, that, barring any unforeseen prolongation of the operations, thirty lakhs should cover the Tochi Expedition, and forty lakhs the Malakhand expedition.

9 p.m.

It is rumoured that fighting has commenced in the Khyber, but it is not yet confirmed.

THE FIELD FORCES.

Altogether the Government has about thirty-seven thousand men on war footing on the North-West frontier, namely:—7,300 in the Tochi Valley; 12,000 in the Malakand Field Force; 5,500 in the Rawalpindi Reserve; and 12,000 at Peshawar and Kohat.

The following are particulars of the troops already concentrated, ready for active service on the North-West frontier:—

The Tochi Force—Two Brigades, comprising three Squadrons of Cavalry; ten Mountain Guns; one Company of Sappers; two British Battalions; and six Native Infantry Battalions.

The Malakhand Field Force—Three Brigades, comprising eight Squadrons of Cavalry; six Field Guns; eighteen Mountain Guns; three Companies of Sappers; four British and nine Native Infantry Battalions.

Rawalpindi Reserve—Two Brigades, comprising six Field Guns; four squadrons of Cavalry; four British and two Native Infantry Battalians; and two Companies of Sappers.

The Peshawar and Kohat Forces—Comprise practically three Brigades.

10 p.m.

Up to half-past ten to-night no official confirmation of the rumoured fighting in the Khyber had been received.

A PRINCELY VOLUNTEER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has applied to the Government of India for permission to serve on the Malakhand Field Force.

Sanction has been granted, and his Highness will serve under Brigadier-General Yeatman Biggs.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 18.

The 5th Madras Infantry was despatched to Cawnpore this evening. The Regiment comprised 6 British officers, 13 Native officers, 733 men, and 62 followers. The officers were:—Captain Bradley, officiating in Command; Captain Connell; Lieutenant Donelly; Second Lieutenants Lane and Wallace; and Surgeon-Major Faulkes. The regiment arrives in Cawnpore on Saturday afternoon.

The parting scene at the station was touching. An immense number of natives swarmed the outer precincts of the station, while a large number of Europeans were on the station, including General Tucker, who, while inspecting the regiment, this morning, referred in a brief address to their splendid behaviour in garrison, which, he was confident, would be maintained to the credit of the Madras Army in Bengal.

THE FIELD SERVICE HOSPITALS.

THE STRAIN ON THE BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Although the equipment of the two field hospitals to be first sent on to Rawalpindi—the 23rd British and the 62nd Native—is now quite complete, it has been found impossible to despatch this moiety to indent on Bombay owing to the personnel of the field hospitals not having been made up. The difficulty in regard to dhoolie-bearers referred to yesterday has been met by requisitioning the services of 500 bearers from Madras. They are now on their way, and the field hospitals will probably be despatched by special train from Victoria Terminus this evening. The two other hospitals will be sent early next week and will probably go via the B. B. and C. I. line. Both medical officers and hospital assistants detailed for service with the hospitals have been spared from civil and regimental service here with difficulty, and it will be necessary in several cases to give one medical officer charge of two posts to make up for the deficiency. It is thought that medical officers on leave will be recalled for duty, and that the services of several members of the A. M. S. in England will be requisitioned.

The details attached to No. 22 British Field Hospital for duty have been directed to report themselves to the Medical Officer in charge (Surgeon-Major C. J. Addison, A. M. S.):—They comprise four pack Store Sergeants and eight Nursing Orderlies, all from the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Nine Army Hospital Corps men—ward servants, three cooks, two water-carriers, and two ward sweepers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant and Senior Assistant Surgeon S. A. Caldeira and Assistant Surgeons E. G. George, A. H. Ekins, G. W. Dodsworth, J. A. Colkers, A. W. Dyers, E. E. Thipthorpe, have been attached to the same Field Hospital for service.

Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania, I. M. S., will, in addition to his own duties, assume Medical Charge of the 21st Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, I. M. S., under orders for Field Service. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, has been placed in charge of No. 63 Native Field Hospital, and Surgeon-Major C. F. Willis, in charge of No. 62, instead of as previously notified.

The Pack Store Sergeants for duty with No. 24 British Field Hospital have been detailed as follows:—2 from 2nd Durham L. I. and 2 from 2nd Royal Irish Rifles. The 8 Nursing Orderlies for No. 24 Hospital have been detailed from Poona District.

THE OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, who was killed in Tuesday's engagement, has been stationed at Quetta with his regiment, the Lancashire Fusiliers, since 1894, Poona being their former station. He obtained his first commission in May 1891, and his regimental rank in October of the following year.

Lieutenant H. L. S. MacLean, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who lost his life in seeking to rescue Lieutenant Greaves' body, was an officer of somewhat longer standing, and one who had already had his baptism of fire. He obtained his commission over eight years ago, and was first attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers. He was admitted to the Staff Corps in February 1891, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Guides and passed in the Lower Standard of Pushtu some time later. He saw active service with the Hazara expedition six years ago, and for his valour in that little frontier war received a medal with clasp. He officiated this year as Adjutant of the Corps of Guides, and was an officer of great promise.

TROOPS FROM MADRAS.

Two officers, 134 men, Northampton Regiment, and one officer, 116 men of the Dorsets, left Mettapulaiyam, at 3-20 p.m., yesterday, en route to Rawalpindi.

THE AMIR AS AN AUTHOR.

DUTIES CONNECTED WITH A JEHAD.

OBEY YOUR RULERS WHATEVER THEIR RELIGION.

Some little time ago it was announced that the Amir of Afghanistan, Abdul Rahman Khan, had published a book, called "Takwim-ud-Din." A Punjab contemporary, six months since, obtained from a correspondent some extracts from a translation of the book, a brief synopsis of which may be interesting at the present moment. The original is written in Persian or Arabic with 360 verses, quoted from the Quran Majid and Hadises, and was compiled by the Amir's orders by the two maulvis, Mir Muhammad Asim Khan, a Sergeant-Major, and Abdul Ruzzaq, from Delhi, Punjab, with the help of some leading maulvis of Afghanistan, who have affixed their seals on the last page of the book. The work is divided into three dissertations and a peroration, and is preceded by a preface, which runs as follows:—

THE PREFACE.

One day his Highness the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan was sitting in one of his palaces, when he summoned the Doctors of Mahomedan Law and expressed a desire to have a book composed specially designed to induce people to make holy wars, and to keep the religious beliefs of the people from being undermined. He further asked them to read their compilations, after completion to him, so that he might make suggestions, and that a suitable treatise might be composed on the subject in hand. In compliance with the said order, each of the Alims or Doctors of Law drew up a composition, and after it had been prepared, it was brought and read to his Highness. His Highness pointed out certain additions and amendments, meanwhile certain verses of the Quran had to be referred to. A Hafiz (one who could repeat the Quran by heart) was ordered to be brought. But through mistake a copy of the Diwan-i-Hafis for predication uses (a popular Persian prose book) was fetched. His Highness said that he did not want the Hafiz, but that having been brought uncalled for it might be augured from. His Highness opened the book at random and lighted on the verses of which the purport was as follows:—

"The messenger of the morning breeze brought me intelligence last night that the days of my hardships were drawing to a close. When Hafiz resorted to the Court of the Almighty God, his triumphant standard reached the heavens."

His heart was transported with joy on the perusal of these verses; he consulted his watch, it was just half past twelve. The call for the *Juma* prayer (Friday prayer) was just heard. The State Astronomer was called in to determine if it was a prosperous hour. He found that it is the most auspicious hour to ask for the blessings of Almighty God and convene the Alims. At this very moment it began to rain which, according to Mahommedan belief, is a blessed time in which the prayers are likely to be granted. Accordingly his Highness raised his hands for prayer, which briefly runs as follows:—

"O Almighty God, preserve the religion of thy Prophet from decay to the Day of Judgment, and keep the Afghans from all earthly and heavenly visitations, and direct all the Faithful, especially the Afghans, into the right path, the path which pleases you."

THE JEHAD IS OBLIGATORY.

The first dissertation states that the Jehad is obligatory on the Muslims, as the Quran says: "Fight with all the idolators as they fight with you." But most of the commentators define the jehad to be a *farz-i-kifaya*, that is, a duty which is performed if a few of the community come forward as substitutes for the remainder to execute it. When, however, the Mahomedans are hemmed in on all sides by the infidels, the jehad then assumes its obligatory character on all the Mahomedans and ceases to be *kifaya*. It is enjoined upon the *Mujahids* (crusaders) that they should fight the infidels so long as the sedition does not cease, the infidels are not reduced to subjection, and the worship of one true God is not disseminated among them. God further enjoins:—"Fight for the cause of God with those who fight with you, but do not transgress, for God does not love transgressers."

THE PROMISED REWARDS.

God loves those who fight for the defence and protection of their religion and community, and have opposed the enemy manfully. The Prophet says:—"The jehad expiates all the sins of the *Mujahids*, excepting what is due from him to others." A verse of the Quran says:—

"Those who believe in the Prophet, and devote their lives and properties to the cause of God (fighting with the infidels), are amply rewarded, and He has prepared gardens for them in the next world." There is a tradition of the Prophet to the effect, that when the *Mujahids* will enter the Paradise, God will say to them that He has taken them into His special favour—a beatitude which will be the most pre-eminent of all the blessings in heavens. The Holy Book says:—"What ye spend in the cause of God for maintaining the holy war, will earn you ample reward without fail. The similitude of those who lay out their substance for advancing the religion of God is as a grain of corn which produceth seven years and in every year 100 grains, for God giveth twofold unto whom He pleaseth." "God is bounteous and wise. Those who lay out part of their substance are true Muslims, and for them is forgiveness and Paradise." The Prophet says:—"Whoever supplies edibles, arms and other necessaries of war to the *Mujahids*, and himself stays at home, is entitled so seven hundred fold reward. If he personally takes part in the jehad the reward is multiplied by seven lakhs." The Prophet says:—"The meed of those persons who defend the frontier of Mahomedan territories for one prayer is equivalent to 500 prayers of those who stay at home and do not proceed to the frontier for keeping watch."

When the Mahomedan countries are invaded by the infidels, it is the bounden duty of every Muslim, male or female, old or young, and master and slave, to proceed to the scene of war without waiting for the permission of husband, guardian, or master. It is binding on Muslims to wage jehad under the banner of any king, no matter whether he be just or tyrannical. They should not spare even their dear lives and properties to conduct the holy war, and do not allow their honour and faith to be insulted. God says:—"Thou shalt in nowise reckon those who have been slain in the cause of God to be dead: nay they are sustained alive with their Lord, rejoicing for what God of His favour has granted them." The Prophet says:—"For the martyrs there are six peculiarities, *viz.*, (1) all his sins are forgiven; (2) he is exempted from punishment in the grave; (3) he is freed from the anxieties of the Judgment Day; (4) he is crowned with the diadem of glory; (5) he is married to seventy black-eyed houries; and (6) the intercession for seventy of his relatives is granted." The Tradition says:—"Whoever leaves home for the purposes of jehad and dies on the way, or is killed by a fall from his horse, or is bitten by venomous animals, is certainly reckoned to be a martyr and enters Paradise. Those who return alive from the jahad deserve the same reward as the martyr, and are in the same position with him."

FORTITUDE IN BATTLE.

The Quran says:—"O true believers, when ye meet a party of the infidels stand firm, and remember God frequently, that ye may prosper: and obey God and his Apostle, and be not refractory, lest ye be discouraged and your success depart from you; but persevere with patience, for God is with those who persevere. When ye meet the unbelivers marching in great numbers against you, turn not your backs unto them so for who so shall turn his back unto them on that day, unless he turneth aside, to fight or retreateth to another party of the faithful, shall draw on himself the indignation of God, and his abode shall be Hell: an ill journey shall it be thither."

THE DUTY OF ALLEGIANCE.

For the proper administration of the Islamic world, God has enjoined on all the Muslims to observe His order, *viz.*, "Obey God, His Apostle, and the rulers amongst them, whatever religion they profess." The Prophet says:—"Listen to and obey the orders of your ruler, no matter whether he be an Ethiopian."

"If any one of you meet anything disagreeable from the hands of the ruler, he should bear it patiently; and should not forsake allegiance to him."

"Your king is the Shadow of God on the earth. Who is wronged, seeks protection of him."

"Whoever insults his king incurs the anger of God, and who honours him, is blessed by God."

"A tyrannical ruler is better than constant anarchy."

THE NECESSITY OF A RULER.

The second dissertation commences with stating that it is obligatory on all Mahomedans to appoint a ruler who should be a guardian of the faith and protector of the people. A ruler must possess the following qualifications, *viz.*, he should be a Muslim, a free man, a male, intelligent, and adult, and finally able to enforce his orders, etc. The ruler has a three-fold duty to perform:—To do away with the renegade the atheist, to exterminate the innovators, and to kill the rebels, traitors and thieves. To acquire diplomatic qualifications, to cultivate intellectual powers, and to exercise the qualities of bravery and generosity. To be kind to a guardian of the subjects.

The subjects are bound to observe the following duties towards their ruler:—To pay allegiance to the ruler. To obey his deputy. To submit to him when once chosen, although he does not possess all the qualifications required on him. To avoid finding fault with his dress and outward appearance, and to observe a respectful tone in speaking to him. To love him, speak highly of him, and carry out his orders. To render assistance to him in time of exigency. To be sincere in their advice to him.

THE TENETS OF THE WAHABIS.

The third dissertation contains a refutation of the tenets of the Wahabis, which assert that it is not allowed to invoke the prophets and the saints; that the dead cannot hear; that the Prophet and the saints are incapacitated from doing any good or harm to man; that naming, like Ghulam Mahomed, etc., is not allowed.

The following tenets of the Wahabis in relation to Apostleship are also traversed—that the Holy Prophet is not superior to all men in every respect; that the Prophet is not the last of the Apostles; and that it is not certain whether there is such a thing as intercession on the Judgment Day; and if there is, it is not known who will be the intercessor.

It denies further the following tenets in connection with the exposition of the holy law:—That a Doctor of Islam is one who can deduce the rules of laws from the Quran and the Hadis, and feels no necessity to follow any of the four Imams; that the common people should not follow any of the aforesaid four Imams, and that it will suffice if they follow any Alims; that the common people need not follow one and the same Alim in all particulars, but they are at liberty to adopt the view of any Alim if they regard it to be correct; that most of the rulings of the four Imams are erroneous; that it is inculcated by the Prophet to lift the hand when going to make the *raku* and raising it again where going to stand erect.

THE PERORATION.

The Wahabis are to all appearance pious Muslims. But it can be judged from the tenets they hold that they are not better than infidels, and therefore prayers led by them are not allowed. The founder of this sect was Abdul Wahab, who was born, 1200 A. H. in Najad, in Arabia. It is said that he was of Jewish origin and bore spite towards Islam, and thus tried his best to sow the seed of discord among Muslims.

THE AMIR'S DREAM.

On Friday night, the 28th Ziqaad, his Highness stated that just before dawn he dreamt the following dream:—

"A large and magnificent carpet, wrought in flowers, the threads of which were unevenly set, was lying by the side of nine other carpets, which were most finely woven and most beautifully wrought. Meantime Mahmud Khan appeared and said that it was *jajam*. I (his Highness) answered that jajam imported nothing. It was rather *jai jama*, that is, a crowded place."

The Amir interprets the dream to mean that his descendants will rule Afghanistan and its dependencies for ten generations.

There are signatures of several maulvis in the shape of a tree of Afghanistan certifying the book to be correct. Signature of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Upper Colaba)	0	0	7
B (Mandvie)	1(a)	[illegible]	26
C (Bhuleshwar)	1	0	21
D (Khetwadi	0	0	6
E (Mazagon)	0	0	39
F (Parel	0	0	14
G (Mahim)	0	0	12
Water Division (b)	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	2	2	13[illegible]
Total to date	12,718	10,755	[illegible]

CHOLERA.

Attacks 26

Deaths 20

(a) Recent arrival from up-country, Ratnagiri.

(b) One recent arrival from up-country, Junnar.

From the reports submitted yesterday morning to the Plague Committee by the Medical officers of the several wards, showing the total mortality of each ward with the disease, it appears that out of the total number of four deaths in the Colaba district, three were due to cholera and one diarrhœa; in B ward one death was due to bubonic fever and one to cholera. The returns of C and D wards were not received. The mortality of the E (Byculla) ward was classified as under:—Cholera 12; fever 10; fever and cough, 3; convulsion 4; consumption 1; and scrofula 1. Three deaths were due to cholera in F ward and 1 in G ward.

RELIEF WORKS.

In view of the distress prevailing amongst refugees from up-country the Plague Committee have decided to open relief works in the northern part of the island, and definite arrangements for the works are to be made shortly.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The returns of the different plague hospitals received by the Plague Committee yesterday morning, showed that on Tuesday there were 34 patients under treatment in the Grant Road Hospital; 11 in the Julai Hospital, six for fever and five for cholera; 1 in the Bhattia Hospital; 2 in No. 2 Hospital; and one death in the Parsee Fever Hospital.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Tuesday last there were 97 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp, 30 persons were admitted, and twenty-six were discharged, leaving 101 under observation. In the Pilgrim shed there were 112 persons remaining on that day, 219 were admitted, and 319 discharged, leaving 12 persons under observation.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Surgeon-Captain Mason wired from Cutch Mandvie to the Plague Committee, yesterday, stating that on Tuesday there were three deaths in the hospital and four outside. The total number of patients remaining under treatment was 58.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Daily report of the Hindu Fever Hospital, on the 17th August:—New admissions, male 2; remaining under treatment, 3.

SIND.

Karachi, Aug. 16.

Some plague superintendents are retained on duty to supervise any sickness that may occur. Special care is being taken to guard against infection being conveyed into the port, quarantine being still imposed on arrivals from Cutch. The Plague Committee and hospital have ceased to exist.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The sports came off, yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines maidan, and considering the state of ground the meeting was a successful one. The gathering was unusually large, many gentlemen, who had come down from Poona to witness the cricket match, having turned out to enjoy the afternoon sports. The tent-pegging was rather poor, owing to want of practice. The jumping competition was abandoned in consequence of the bad state of the ground. The noticeable feature of the Lloyd-Lindsay competition, which had been run in half sections was the good dressing of the competitors, and the winners did it in very good time. The Egg and Spoon race proved very amusing to the spectators though it was marred by the rain. In the last event, Bare-backed Trotting race, several of the competitors' ponies broke and had to be turned round. The winner's pony trotted steadily throughout and won the race by about half the length from, Mr. Peile. The following are the results:—

I. Event—"Tent Pegging."

Mr. C. Webster 1

Mr. P. F. Fischer 2

Mr. Hicks 3

II. Event—"Lloyd-Lindsay Competition."—Teams of four. To ride over hurdle, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section to knock two cocoanuts off posts. Ride back over hurdle. Points for time and dressing.

Messrs Hudson and Birkett, 1min 55secs 1

Messrs Couvela and Fischer, 2min 15secs 2

Messrs McCausland and Todd, 2min 29secs 3

III. Event—"Egg and Spoon Race."—Ladies' "nomination." Gentlemen to ride a given course to nominatrix, who will give him an egg which he must carry back in a spoon over the same course. Any competitor touching the egg with his hand will be disqualified. Competitors dropping one egg to go back for another.

Mr Peile nominated by Miss Peile 1

Mr. Peile was the only competitor who rode over the course without breaking the egg.

IV. Event—"Bare-backed Trotting Race"—(horses or ponies). Should any competitor's mount break he must turn round before proceeding.

Mr Couvela 1

Mr Peile 2

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE ALLEGED ARRESTS IN BOMBAY.

We are able to state on the best authority that the statement of a contemporary that two men were arrested here on Monday night in connection with the Poona murders is devoid of foundation. The law provides that any arrested person must be placed before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours of his having been taken into custody, and the fact that no one has been brought up before a Presidency Magistrate during the present week in respect to a murder, in itself disposes of the allegation. The tale probably had its origin from the fact that two men, living in Girgaum, were required to give evidence in a matter under Police investigation at Poona, quite unconnected with the murders. They were served with the usual notices by the police and proceeded to Poona, but of course were not arrested, there being no charge against them.

The Klondyke placers undoubtedly appear to be the richest ever found. The auriferous region in which they are situated extends to nearly a quarter of a million square miles. Gold-bearing gravels have been found in the bed of every stream. All these great finds are in Canadian territory, 100 miles east of the boundary of Alaska. The result of several special sittings of the Canadian Cabinet is a new set of regulations to govern the Yukon alluvial mines.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 30.

Remarkably large entries have been obtained for the principal races at Newmarket which have just closed. Forty-nine yearlings have been engaged in next year's July Stakes, and there are forty-seven in the Chesterfield Stakes. Not a shilling is added to either race, nor is there any minor forfeit, the liability being £30 in the July Stakes and £20 in the Chesterfield Stakes. The Prince of Wales has patronised both races (one of the Royal entries being Sandringham, own brother to Persimmon), and the name of the Dukes of Devonshire, Portland, and Westminster, of Lords Rosebery and Derby, of Prince Soltykoff, and of Mr. L. de Rothschild also appear in the lists. Lord Zetland has been a staunch supporter of "heavy" stakes of this class, and the disappearance of his name from the Newmarket lists will be much regretted. Fifty-three yearlings are entered for the Hastings Plate of £500, to run at the First Spring Meeting in 1899, and there are forty-seven in the Zetland Plate of £500, run in July, 1899. Twenty-eight foals have been entered by fourteen subscribers for the Boscawen Port Stakes, to run as two-year-old, in October, 1899. This is a race of £100 each, p.p. One of the Duke of Portland's foals is a filly by Carbine (the Australian horse) out of the famous Memoir, and the other is an own brother to Amiable, winner of the One Thousand Oaks in 1894. The Duke of Devonshire has an half-brother to Minstrel, by St. Serf. Lord Ellesmere has a filly by Hampton out of None the Wiser, and one of Mr. W. Johnstone's lot is a filly by Orme out of Lady Primrose. There are ten subscribers to the Royal Post Stakes, to run as three-year-olds in 1900. The Prince of Wales has also patronised this race, which is a sweepstake of £200 each, £120 forfeit. The Ascot events have been quite as successful. Forty-seven yearling fillies are engaged in the Coronation Stakes of 1899, and there are forty-one entries for the St. James's Palace Stakes of 1899. Now there are races of £100 each, £50 forfeit, with only £300 added, so that if a yearling dies the day after it has been entered for one of them there is £50 to be paid. It would be much better to have an entrance of £10, to be the only forfeit if declared twelve months before with a sweepstakes of £100 each for the animals left in after that period. The conditions of the Richmond Stakes and the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood are more attractive, as £500 is added to each race. Subscribers can "get out" for £3 by declaring forfeit on the last Tuesday in March, 1898. There are seventy-nine entries for next year's Richmond Stakes, and seventy for the Sussex Stakes of 1899.

The form of the ex-amateur swimming champion has been a good deal discussed during the past week or two, and grave doubts are now entertained as to whether he will be able to carry off any of the remaining championships. The turn of the tide in favour of others has been so swift and sudden that people can scarcely appreciate the fact that Tyers has been brought from the top of his pedestal of fame to a secondary position. With such a magnificent record up to the present season, there is a large amount of sympathy extended towards him in consequence of his recent defeats. Many are, however, of opinion that lack of condition accounts in a great measure for the reversal of fortunes. Whether this be so or not, the victors have no right to be robbed of their well-earned honours. If they choose to go through the grinding task of thoroughly preparing themselves for important events, they are entitled to their reward, and if Tyers lures himself into the belief that no particular preparation is necessary—despite the Nottingham incident, when he had to play second fiddle—he must needs pay the penalty. No one knows better than he does the ability and gameness of his younger rival, Derbyshire, and now that the latter has tasted blood, as it were, the task of defeating this most energetic youth will be a greater one than most people imagine. There are those who appear to believe that because Derbyshire, in his victories, has not lowered the records established by Tyers, he is therefore not the latter's equal. To those who follow the sport closely, this view does not commend itself. What necessity is there for lowering records when the chief aim—that of winning the race—is accomplished? Even where fast times are done, because they do not happen to be below record, they are apparently ignored, whilst the fact that the events are decided under entirely different conditions is altogether lost sight of. So that a record made in a regulation-sized bath is counted by some to be superior to a performance a few seconds worse in a very much larger bath, whereas to a swimmer the latter is the severest task. When Nuttall was in his amateur days, he rarely indeed established sensational times. There was no swimmer who was content to simply score a victory. But who would argue that he was, or is even now, after so many years of swimming, inferior to our best amateur? His challenge to swim any man in the world to-day is a sufficient answer to the argument. Whilst we entertain the opinion that Tyers is not by any means done with, we are satisfied that he can never recover his former estate without a professional preparation. And, even then, he will require a little more of the quality that most Englishmen boast off.

Quite a variety equine performer is Count Schomberg, and M. R. Lebaudy is fortunate in the possession of such a really fine horse. He cost his present owner 3,000gs. in February, 1896. He is a rare performer over timber, he has won the Liverpool Autumn Cup, the Chester Cup, the Gold Vase at Ascot, and the Goodwood Cup two years in succession. He had a walk over, it is true, last year, but to find the equivalent of his double Goodwood victory we have to go back in racing reference books to the years 1849 and 1850, when Lord Stanley's flying Canezou was victorious. One of the best judges of a jumper's merits, to wit Mr. Arthur Yates, who had him in charge when Count Schomberg was in the possession of the late Col. Lloyd, regards him as a true National chaser. Possibly we may see "the Count" win a big steeplechase yet, unless his attention is directed to some of Lord Suffolk's newly instituted races under Jockey Club rules, which will be raced for at meetings legislated for by the National Hunt. Count Schomberg and Canezou are not the only animals who have twice won the Goodwood Cup in succession as Fleur de Lis, Prism, and Charles XII. also accomplished the feat long years agone.

It was good policy to increase the value of the Goodwood Cup to 800sovs. this season, as that certainly increased the entry. The hard ground, however, and the ills that horseflesh is heir to, prevented a large field from mustering at the post. Still although there were only four runners, we had a Goodwood Cup celebration worthy of old times, and nobody can deny that Count Schomberg is a thoroughly representative winner of the trophy. Had the distance been another furlong in the Stewards Cup he would certainly have won that event as well. A horse who has been galvanised back again into life is Green Lawn, but he could never live with Count Schomberg, who like him, is Irish bred. It is curious that the admittedly best two-year-olds we have seen out this season—Cyllene and Champ de Mars—are not classically engaged next year. The latter's half brother, Cap Martin, is, however, in the St. Leger. Both the latter and Champ de Mars are the property of popular Mr. Douglas Baird, and sired by Martagon, who in a year or two will be in the front rank of winning stallions. Sarratt, who had an untarnished escutcheon, was not so much fancied for the Rous Memorial Stakes as Cap Martin, who shaped in the light of an improved horse, and when he had settled Sarratt's account and won, he was galloping nicely up Trundle Hill ere Rickaby could stop him.

The defeat of Yorkshire by Essex and of Nottingham by Gloucester gives to Lancashire for the time the supreme place in the County Championship list. There is good reason to hope that the position will be maintained till the end of the season. The prospect is the more cheerful since it is now understood that Mr. A. C. MacLaren has deferred starting his journey to Australia, and that he will play in all coming matches. What that means to Lancashire may be judged from his performances of the past week. The fashion in which he hit the splendid Yorkshire bowling will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. An equally perfect display was the seventy he made in the later part of the week against Somerset. It is a feature of Mr. MacLaren's play that he seems at once to be master of the bowling. His attitude

of mind is that the ball is sent down to be punished, and punished it is with a delightful freedom. The moral value to his side of such a player cannot be measured. He puts heart in his colleagues, nerving them to accomplish good things. Mr. MacLaren was the one man necessary to make Lancashire the excellent eleven it is to-day. There are ten more matches yet to be played, and some of the contests are pretty sure to prove stiff. We have Essex to meet at Leyton, Surrey at the Oval, and Yorkshire at Old Trafford. These, perhaps, are the most formidable fixtures which remain on the list. The match which begins on the Aigburth ground at Liverpool, is one of the most interesting of the year. Gloucester have now got their full strength, and they were able on Saturday to cause Nottingham to taste for the first time this season the bitterness of defeat. With Grace in mood to make his hundreds, and with such excellent young players in the team as Champain, Townsend, Richardson, Jessop, and Hemingway, the side is unquestionably powerful in batting.

The performances of Lancashire during the past week were, as we have indicated, more than satisfactory. There is no occasion to tell twice over the story of the matches with Yorkshire at Bradford and with Somerset at Old Trafford, and with a very few remarks we shall dismiss them both. Of the Yorkshire match we need only say that it was a moral victory for the visiting county, and that is something in itself, though it may not count in the championship tables. A few minutes more spared to Lancashire and the victory would have been quite certain. Mr. Hornby came to the conclusion that it would be useless to attempt to make in twenty minutes the 58 runs needed. Everybody will be delighted to see that Mr. Hornby is to appear against the team of Grace at Liverpool to-day. Against Somerset the captain stood down in order to give another chance to Paul, which that cricketer failed to make use of; which is not very wonderful under the circumstances. The display of the Somerset men was inglorious, and they were defeated by an innings. For Lancashire, Sugg showed himself again, after a series of failures, in fairly good form. After a period of uncertainty, he hit out finely. Tyldesley also got beyond his 50, and from the batting averages it will be seen that he is approaching the top of the list. His batting has been wonderfully consistent this year.

After a keenly fought-out match, in which each side looked like winning in turn at least half a dozen times, Essex defeated Yorkshire at Huddersfield, amidst a scene of intense excitement by a single run, and so repeated their Leyton victory over the champions. All through the previous stages the cricket was intensely interesting, and at the end of an innings each only four runs separated the totals. Essex seem to be about the most dangerous team that Lancashire have to fear in regard to the championship, and the coming match at Leyton should be highly interesting. Surrey are putting on immense scores just now, 617 being the total against Kent. Baldwin's contribution to this total was 234, and that of young Jephson 102. All but two men reached good figures. Over the country the scoring has indeed been large, and naturally so, for, with intevals, we have had, as Thomson sings—"the rage intense. Of brazen-vaulted skies of iron fields." It has been the season of the batsman, and not of the bowler. Last week but one must surely almost have been a record week. In the eleven first-class matches played during that period we find that no less than 10,472 runs were scored for the fall of 354 wickets, an average of close upon 30 per wicket. Only in one match did the aggregate scoring fall below 700, and in that one 697 runs were made. Four of the eleven matches produced respectively 1,196, 1,150, 1,055 and 1,021 runs, and in four others the aggregates were over 900. In all, sixteen three-figure innings were made. This, indeed, is something like scoring, but to the bowlers it must be rather heart-breaking. There was rain in the early part of last week, and in southern places heavy and continued rain, so that the figures of the batsmen naturally fell off. Referring to to the famous stand at Sheffield of Brown and Tunnicliffe against Sussex—the record stand for the wicket in first-class matches,—our contemporary "Cricket" gives the following complete list of the stands of 200 or more for the first wicket:—

378, Brown and Tunnicliffe, Yorkshire v. Sussex, Sheffield, 1897.
346, Hewett and L. Palairet, Somerstshire v. Yorkshire, Taunton, 1892.
303, Marlow and G. L. Wilson, Sussex v. Oxford University, Brighton, 1895.
283, B. B. Cooper and W. G. Grace, Gentlemen of the South v. Professionals of the South, Oval, 1869.
266, Shrewsbury and Stoddart, England v. M.C.C., Lord's, 1887.
243, Key and Rashleigh, Oxford University v. Cambridge University, Lord's, 1886.
238, W. G. Grace and Matthews, Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire, Sheffield, 1872.
231, Abel and Brockwell, Surrey v. Sussex, Oval, 1897.
228, O'Brien and Stoddart, Middlesex v. Surrey, Lord's, 1893.
226, Abel and W. G. Grace, South v. North, Scarborough, 1889.
218, Hayman and Stoddart, Middlesex v. Yorshire, Lord's, 1896.
217, Bean and G.L. Wilson, Sussex v. Gloucestershire, Brighton, 1893.
208, Lord Harris and Lord Throwley, Kent v. Sussex, Gravesend, 1882.
206, Jupp and W. W. Read, Surrey v. Yorkshire, Oval, 1877.
205, Stoddart and Webbe, Middlesex v. Kent, Gravesend, 1886.
205, Fowler and L. Palairet Somersetshire v. Gloucestershire, Bristol, 1895.
204, Abel and Brockwell, Surrey v. Warwickshire, Birmingham, 1897.
203, W. G. Grace and Webbe, Gentlemen v. Players, Lord's, 1875.
202, Brown and Chatterton, North v. South, Oval, 1894.
200, Bohlen and Patterson, Philadelphia v. Mitchell's Eleven, Haverford, 1895.

W. G. Grace and Stoddart, two of the most famous of first men in, have each had a hand in four of these, though never in partnership. Abel has been concerned in three, two of them in conjunction with Brockwell during the present season; and these two are the only pair of batsmen who have twice accomplished the great feat while in partnership. The names of Lionel Palairet, Brown, G. L. Wilson, and A. J. Webbe occur twice each.

Some makers have lately—for what reason it would be hard to say—gone back to the old fashion of short wheel bases in some of their patterns. This is a matter of which only an experienced rider would be likely to take note, for one must have been in the habit of riding the short frames that were in vogue up to 1893, and have experienced the exquisite steadiness and smoothness of running in the "new" long-based patterns brought out about then, to understand the very retrograde nature of the step. A short-based machine conveys much more vibration to the rider than a long-based one, every stone on the road being apparently magnified in size, and this is especially the case when going fast. Neither does it turn corners so securely. It may be generally taken that a machine which measures so little as 40 inches between the two points of contact is distinctly too short.

Rim brakes are most suitable for nervous riders and ladies. The immense power which a good rim brake gives over the machine, and the sensation of being able to pull up in a very few yards, give confidence in riding downhill to the most timid rider. It also removes the danger of being run away with in the event of a front tyre puncturing on a hill—and this is a real danger, though not one of common occurrence. Moreover, it does not, of course, cut or rub the tyre, and so the brake can be used constantly in a hilly country. There is much saving of fatigue in a good brake. Most people seem to forget that back-pedalling is a tiring process when constantly employed, and on a day's ride when touring the cyclist who has a strong brake, which he or she has no scruple about using as often as desirable, is sure to be fresher in the evening than one who has been obliged to save the tyre by back-pedalling. Of course a strip of enamel is removed from the rim by a rim brake, but it is taken off in so regular a manner that the mark is really not disfiguring.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

This morning broke fine and, excepting a sharp shower at about 9 a.m., the weather was beautiful the whole day. A big crowd of spectators was present to witness the cricket, which was interesting throughout both from a bowlers and batsman's point of view. Fairfax and Bradford were the two most prominent figures of Poona's winnings, and the former's performance was one of the most patient things in the cricket line that has been seen on this ground for some time. He was batting for nearly four hours yesterday, and his score of 84 was marred by only one chance, which he gave at the commencemant of the day's play. The bowling analysis of Lowis in Bombay's second innings was somewhat startling, he taking 8 wickets for 21 runs. One great feature of the day's play was the fine fielding of Wilson. His picking up and returning being especially clean, and he appeared to be one of the few men in the field who could hold a catch. Bombay cannot be congratulated, as a whole, on their fielding, and the mistakes that were made in the early part of the game cost them very dear. Play commenced at 11 o'clock, when the not-outs of Tuesday, Fairfax and Edwards, went to the wickets—Cheetham and Clarke again being entrusted with the bowling, the score standing at 30 for 1 wicket, of which Fairfax had made 14. Bombay did not commence well, both batsmen giving easy chances before they had added 10 runs to the score. The chances were missed, and Poona took advantage of it, Fairfax scoring two fours off Clarke's next over. Edwards followed suit by putting Cheetham away for 2, and after 25 minutes play 50 was hoisted on the board. A change of bowling was tried, and Wilson relieved Clark, who did not appear to be in form. It fell to Cheetham, however, to bring about the separation, and with the score at 57 he clean bowled Edwards. The retiring batsman had made 15, and should have been caught before he added to his overnight's score. Lowis took his place, but, after making a single, he ran himself out, apparently forgetting that Wilson, who stopped the ball, is very smart in the field. (61-3-1.) Sale now joined Fairfux, and put Cheetham for a single, Fairfax hitting the same bowler for 4 in his next over. Both players scored a couple and 70 was shown on the board. Another change of bowling was tried, Doyle relieving Wilson and Vines taking the ball from Cheetham. The latter bowler was somewhat expensive, and with 90 shown on the board, Cheetham again resumed his place at the Gymkhana and, while three hours later, Clark took the ball from Doyle. The desired result was effected, as with the score at 94 Cheetham got one past Sale which upset his wicket. Major Bythell joined Fairfax, who had been playing a marvellously steady, if from a spectator's point of view, a somewhat slow game. The new batsman made things somewhat livelier and began hitting on all sides. After scoring 8 by opening his shoulders, he put one from Clark into Ward's hands at long-off, which was promptly dropped, much to the gratification of the Native portion of the spectators, who simply howled with delight. The batsman's luck was, however, shortlived, as in trying to drive Cheetham to the boundary, he hit somewhat too soon, and put the ball into Wilson's hands at mid-off. (108-5-8.) Bradford filled the vacancy, and cricket was still kept on the lively side, the new comer seeming to at once get on terms with the bowler. The score rose rapidly and 140 was signalled on the board. At this stage Doyle was once more called into requisition and relieved Clarke. After his first over, the bell rang for tiffin, and the teams adjourned, Fairfax being (not-out) 73 and Bradford (not out) 24. At 2-30 the game was resumed, and Bradford setting to work at once, soon brought 160 on the board. Fairfax did not remain idle and scored several singles off both bowlers. Bradford's innings should have been brought to an end in Clarke's next over, as he put one into Doyle's hands at short-leg, but that fielder failed to hold it. The batsman took advantage of his life, and put Clark repeatedly to the off for 2. 170 was soon hoisted, and Fairfax, with a couple of fours to leg, off Cheetham, and a single of the same bowler's next over, brought up 180. Here, however, he lost the services of Bradford, who was caught by Hall off Cheetham's next over. His score stood at 45, and was compiled by very attractive cricket, though his innings was somewhat marred by two chances. His partnership with Fairfax had produced 72 runs and was largely instrumental in gaining for Poona their decisive victory. Deas was the next man, and opened his shoulders at once, and lifted Clarke for a couple. Clarke, who appeared to be rather fagged, was relieved by Wilson, who after being cut for a couple by Deas, sent down a ball which shot in the most extraordinary manner and clean bowled the Poona fast bowler. Young took his place and hit Cheetham for a three and in the next over from Wilson scored a four and a single Fairfax drove Cheetham, for four, but put the next ball into Holland's hands at point. The retiring batsman had been in all day for his score of 84, which included eight 4's, two 3,s, nine 2's, and the rest singles. He had batted most carefully and with the exception of the chance when play was first started, his innings was unblemished. (194-8-84.) Melville filled the vacancy, and he and Young speedily brought the 200 up amidst the cheers of the spectators. Their triumph was shortlived, as with 209 on the board, Young put one up to Wilson, off Cheetham, and had to go. Poona now declared their innings closed, the time being 3-30, leaving Bombay about two and a-half hours to make 172 runs. After the usual interval Bombay began their innings with Holland and Hall, against the bowling of Lowis (Gymkhana end) and Deas. Great disaster was in store for Bombay, for in his third over the Poona captain clean bowled Holland, the store standing at 8. Cheetham was the next man, and after a maiden over from each bowler Hall put one up to Melville, off Lowis, and had to retire. (9-2-4.) Vines followed, but when 3 had been added to the score, lost the services of Cheetham, who was caught in the slips. (12-3-4.) The matters did not look healthy for Bombay, but worse was to follow, and Ward, the next man in, only got to the wickets to witness the downfall of Vines, who had his wicket disturbed by Deas. Swainson was now the great hope of the Gymkhana, and he joined Ward. The latter batsman didn't seem at home at all, and though he managed to keep the ball out of his wicket showed no signs of scoring. Swainson made a three off Deas and put Lowis for a couple, bringing 200 up on the board. Here he lost Ward, who was beautifully taken in the slips by Browne, off Lowis. The Poona captain had bowled 8 maidens in succession, and seemed almost unplayable. Henderson filled the vacancy, and immediately announced his arrival by putting Deas to leg for 4, a stroke which he treated Lowis to a couple of overs later. That bowler, however, had his revenge in the next over by upsetting Henderson's sticks. (31-6-9.) Clarke joined Swainson, and hopes were raised by the thought of Tuesday's partnership. But that was not to be repeated, for after Clark had added one to the score, Swainson put one up in the slips, which was well held by Browne. Wilson joined Clarke and broke his duck off the first ball, and failed to score afterwards. Clarke raised the score to 40, and then Wilson succumbed to one from Lowis. Doyle took his place, and he and Clarke put in a little hitting, which caused 50 to be hoisted on the board. Doyle put another couple to his credit, and was then clean bowled by Lowis. Waters, the last man in, didn't have a chance of scoring, for Clarke put his leg in front of the wicket to a straight one from Deas, and Bombay were all out for the insignificant total of 55, Poona thus winning the match by 51 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Lowis, b Cheetham	9	run out	1
H E Brown 1st Hall, b Cheetham	1	run out	11
Fairfax, c Holland, b Cheetham	18	c Holland, b Cheetham	84
Major Bythell, b Clark	1	c Wilson, b Cheetham,	8
Edwards, b Clark	0	b Cheetham	15
Sale, st Hall, b Cheetham	8	b Cheetham	12
Deas, b Cheetham	0	b Wilson	6
Bradford, st Hall, b Cheetham,	9	c Hall, b Clark	45
Young, c Clark, b Cheetham	0	c Wilson, b Cheetham	9
Melville, b Cheetham	0	not out	8
Capt Addison, not out	2	did not bat.	
Extras	6	Extras	12
Total	65	Total	209

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	16	6	26	8	49	13	85	5
Clark	14	7	28	2	31	6	60	1
Wilson	4	2	5	0	16	3	39	1
Doyle	...	..	...	...	5	4	2	0
Vines	...	..	...	...	3	0	11	0

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hall, c Young, b Lowis	15	c Melville, b Lowis	4
Capt Holland, c Addison, b Edwards	27	b Lowis	2
Capt Ward, c Fairfax, b Browne	9	c Browne, b Lowis	0
Lieut Vines, b Edwards	0	b Deas	2
Cheetham, c Sale, b Deas	2	c Deas, b Lowis	4
Swainson c Sale, b Browne	26	c Browne, b Lowis	8
Lieut Henderson, b Deas	6	b Lowis	9
Clark, run out	17	l-b-w, b Deas	12
Lieut Waters, c Deas, b Browne	0	not out	0
Doyle, c Fairfax, b Browne	0	b Lowis	8
Wilson, not out	0	b Lowis	1
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	103	Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W
Lowis	16	6	31	1	22	12	21	8
Deas	17	7	40	2	16	11	14	2
Browne	13	7	9	4	5	0	15	0
Edwards	9	2	12	2	...	..	...	...
Sale	5	4	4	0	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTURING "EAU-DE-COLOGNE" IN BOMBAY.

THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

An important Government prosecution was conducted, yesterday, by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. B. S. Madon, a chemist and druggist, having his place of business near the Crawford Market, was charged with illicitly manufacturing and selling eau-de-cologne, described as "British eau-de-colgne used by the nobility and gentry of Europe and America," and also with manufacturing and selling in Bombay a preparation known as "Arnold's Improved Chlorodyne." Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared or the defence.

Counsel for the accused admitted that Madon had manufactured the eau-de-cologne in question in the case; that he did not possess a license to do so; that he had imported certain labels for the eau-de-cologne, and certain bottles of chlorodyne, which he manufactured; that he had affixed the lables to the bottles, and that he had sold the eau-de-cologne and chlorodyne. But he submitted he had committed no offence by so doing.

Mr. Charles James Clarke said he was an Abkari Inspector. From information received, he asked Messrs. Moore to go to the shop of F. S. Madon. He afterwards went there himself with the police. B. S. Madon came there and said he manufactured the eau-de-cologne, and took witness to his shop. Then he produced 359 bottles of eau-de-cologne similar to the bottle before the court. He also saw nine dozen of chlorodyne bottles similar to the one produced. He said he had no license, but he manufactured the eau-de-cologne and the chlorodyne and he imported lables and stuck them on and sold them in his shop. He said the eau-de-cologne was made by mixing spirits of wine and some oil. Witness also found labels in the shop for the eau-de-cologne.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, First Assistant Collector of Customs, said he had seen the labels before the court at the Custom House. He suspected they were to be used for chlorodyne and eau-de-cologne made in Bombay, and he took certain steps, as he considered them objectionable. He took them as meaning a false trade-mark. He warned F. S. Madon, the importer, in the course of conversation.

He knew B. S. Madon for some time, and that one of the members was in the firm of Cooper-Madon and Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Mr. Nicholson, in addressing the court, submitted that in addition to contravening the sections of the Abkari Act, the accused had contravened a ruling by Justices Jardine and Ranade, in which it was clearly laid down that eau-de-cologne manufactured in India with rectified spirits and oil was contrary to law. It was also contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act by using a false trade description. The country in which the goods were produced was laid down in such a manner as to create a false impression—the word British being exhibited in large letters, and it was also stated the produce was used by the nobility and gentry of Europe and America. This was indirectly suggesting the country of production. Inside the label were the same, F. S. Madon and Co., visible through the glass, but the half concealment of this led to the impression that accused knew he was bordering on the penal law. There was also the fact that it was stated that the eau-de-cologne was recommended and used by the most celebrated nobility in Europe and America. The words "Europe and America" were in large letters, and appeared also on the wrapper.

Mr. Crawford said the lay-mind was not expected to know all about criminal rulings made by High Court judges. According to Mr. Nicholson, a glass of whisky, mixed with soda, would be enough to go against the ruling. The defence claimed protection under one section of the Act, which laid down that medicated articles were not liable. If the prosecution went on at this rate there would not be a single chemist and druggist in Bombay. Counsel contended that eau-de-cologne was used as a medicine and not as a perfume, as suggested by the other side. As to the license it only cost one rupee, and his client was not likely to incriminate himself for this trifling sum.

The second case was that against F. S. Madon, brother of the first accused, who was charged with using labels on the bottles of eau-de-cologne and chlorodyne, in infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Nicholson again prosecuted and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee in his evidence deposed to having sent for Madon and pointed out to him that the labels were useless, and that if he (Madon) used them he would render himself liable to criminal prosecution. Witness was at pains in making his explanation very clear, and spoke to accused in Gujerati for some time. There was no doubt in his mind that accused understood him thoroughly.

Mr. Sealy then tendered a written statement by the accused admitting the facts alleged by the prosecution. In case the court had decided on convicting his client, he would remark that he had already suffered enough by the publicity that would be given to this case. The reputation of the business would suffer, and the confidence of the public, having once been shaken, patronage would surely fall off. It was for this reason that he saw Sir James Campbell and Mr. Kennedy, the Assistant Collector, and asked that the case be dealt with departmentally, but he (Mr. Sealy) was told that it had already been placed in the hands of the Public Prosecutor.

The magistrate's decision in both cases will be delivered, to-day, at noon.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The adjourned and the annual general meeting of the above institution were held in its hall, yesterday evening. The Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani occupied the chair.

The proposition as to the advisability to reduce the second-class fee was considered by the special committee appointed for the same purpose, and the committee's report, with the counsels' opinion upon it, was laid before the meeting by the president. As the reduction of the second-class fee necessitated a change in the deed of settlement, opinions of two counsels were taken upon it, who deferred in their opinion, one in favour and the other against such change.

The president said that he was also against such change, and set forth the advantages derived from the present system, pointing out the consequences involved in the registration of the institution.

Mr. Merwanji Bhattina said that a change consistent with the safety of the library was necessary; he saw no reason why the fees should not be reduced. Ultimately, he proposed to the effect that the question of reducing the second-class fee legally be referred back to the special committee with full powers to take the opinion of the best counsel or counsels upon the question. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Fardoonji Marker.

Mr. Kelker, pleader, put an amendment against the proposition that, in the opinion of this meeting, the deed of trust of the institution should not be changed, which was seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Kerawalla.

Several members having expressed their minds, the amendment, which was put to vote, was lost, and the original motion carried by one majority. This terminated the proceedings of the adjourned meeting.

The annual general meeting was held after this, in which the report of the managing committee was laid before the members, which showed that the total numbers of the members, and subscribers of the library in the year under the review, was 1,466, six gentlemen became life members, making the total number of the same to 50. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,373, which indicated an increase of Rs. 3,137 over the expenditure. The committee, on behalf of the members and the subscribers, offered their best thanks to the donors, soliciting their kind support in future.

The meeting having adopted the report and the balance-sheet, thanked the scrutinisers and the retiring managing committee, the honorary secretary and treasurer and the auditors of the library for their valuable services during the past year. Messrs. Moolji Nathu and Baboorao Ramchunder were appointed auditors. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to 2nd lieutenant H. C. L. Cock, R.A., from 2nd September to 31st October next.

CHOLERA IN DHOBIE TALAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will confer a great boon upon the residents of Dhobie Talao, as well as lighten the task of the overworked Health Department, by giving a little space to the following few lines in your widely circulated journal. Cholera of a virulent type is raging in the 1st Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, the last fortnight, and there is great need for a house-to-house visitation in this locality, especially as this is a notoriously unhealthy locality, and when once an epidemic breaks out there, it is very difficult to bring it under control before many valuable lives are lost. Within a few yards' distance are the barracks of the Marine Battalion, which are separated from the lane by a mere wall, and if once the epidemic spread to that part of the locality it will be very difficult to check it. No accomodation can be found for the Battalion elsewhere, and it would be very inconvenient in these days to remove them into tents. It, therefore, beehoves the military authorities to take immediate stringent measures to prevent the epidemic finding its way towards the barracks. The locality is inhabited by low caste people, such as Mahars and Mochis or Chamars. From fifteen to twenty souls of these low caste people live in one small room in chawls, with scarcely an aperture for ventilation, and whenever any cases are brought to the notice of the officers of the Health Department, they are put off to the wrong scent by people inhabiting the affected chawls. A close house-to-house visitation in the locality will not fail to detect several cases of persons suffering from the

Aug. 18. EPIDEMIC.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

THE PROPERTY OF AN IDOL.

IMPERATRIX VS. GURU SHIDHESHWER AND OTHERS.

This was an application by Gadgaya Pavdaya Pujari for revision of an order passed by Mr. A. Westropp, first-class magistrate of Belgaum, on the 3rd August, 1896, dismissing the complaint lodged by the applicant against the three accused for dishonestly misappropriating and disposing of ornaments belonging to the temple of Virbhadra, of which the first accused was the trustee. Mr. Westropp's order was confirmed on the 10th October 1896 by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the applicant; and Mr. V. G. Bhandarker for the opponents.

Mr. Westropp, in disposing of the complaint, said: The proper course for the complainant in this case seems to be that laid down in Brojo Mohun Doss vs. Hurro Loll Doss, I. L. R. 5 Cal., 700. The nature of the trust has not been determined. A criminal Court could, therefore, not deal with any malversation of the alleged trust property, Reg. vs. Bhikajee Kashinath, Cr. Rg. 16th September 1869. In the case reported at I. L. R., Vol. 1, 1876, Madras, p. 55, the nature of the trust seems to have been fully determined. This case is, therefore, not in point. I dismiss the complaint, section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The property attached to be returned to persons from whom it was taken.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the application after hearing the pleaders, said: In this case the applicant, who calls himself the pujari of the temple of Virbhadra at Yadur in the Belgaum district, lodged a complaint against the three accused, charging them with having dishonestly misappropriated and disposed certain of the god's ornaments, brass and copper pots, &c., and with having wilfully suffered their concubines to do the same. The accused 1 was said to be the trustee or manager of the temple, the accused No. 2 was said to be his agent, and the accused 3 his servant. The first-class magistrate, to whom the complaint was made, dismissed it under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, "because the nature of the trust has not been determined." The Sessions Judge, to whom application was made, saw no sufficient reason for interfering revisionally. It is, however, clear that if the allegations in the complaint are true there is very good ground made out for a criminal prosecution. It is not that the nature of the trust has not been determined. As said in Giryanund Datta and another vs. Sailanund Datta, at page 655 of I. L. R. 23, Calcutta "Decisions too clear and authoritative to be doubted or disregarded have repeatedly laid down that an idol in Hindoo law is capable of holding property, and that property dedicated to an idol belongs to an idol and not to the Sebait or priest." The property of an idol or of a temple must be used for the purposes of that idol or temple. Any other use would be a malversation of that property and if dishonest would amount to Criminal miss appropriation. We are not dealing with the case on the merits and express no opinion upon them. All we say is that the magistrate before dismissing the complaint ought to have decided on the points at issue, namely whether all or any of the property alleged to have been misappropriated belonged to the temple, and whether there had been a dishonest misappropriation or any of it by the accused or either of them.

Under section 437 we direct the magistrate to make further inquiry into this complaint.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the order of the magistrate, and under section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed him to make further enquiry into this complaint.

HIGH COURT.—August 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

341,95—Thakurdas D and C—Fatmabai vs Mahomed Nassai and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.
581,96—Matubai and J—Marutirao Tukaram and another vs Babaji Mukund Mahatre—In person.
119,97—Matubhai and J—Achratlal Mohunlal and others vs Jamasji Ratonji Mistry Smetham B and Noble.
548,96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshowjee Kallianjee—K J Mantri.
39,97—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Callianjee vs Jetha Premjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and In person.
385,96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hossein Adamhoy and others vs Allibhoy Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S.
247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ladabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

672-96—Janardhan and A—Sadanand Raghoonath and others vs Wassudeo Moreshwar Patwardhan—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

Postponed Long Cause.

343.96—Brown and M—Khatubai vs Haji Jackaria HajiAhmed Patel—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanja vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha—Ardeshir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dikshit and D
82.97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.
35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratrai Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.
45,96—Muljee and R—Ganputram Pitamber and others vs Maneckchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.
30,97—Matubhai and J—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Pranlal Govindas—In person.
518,95—Janardhan and A—Heerjee Canjee vs Waljee Wardhman and another—Payne G and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches	29·719
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	78·2
General Directions of wind *	SW,WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ......miles	282
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	12·21
" " year	56·81
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 18th August	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

The Japanese Government has addressed to Mr. Secretary Sherman a further Note on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, declaring that Japan cannot acquiesce in the projected annexation, which would prejudicially affect her interests. Marquis Ito, the Japanese ex-Premier, who is at present in Vienna, has expressed the opinion, in reply to questions put by a Vienna journalist, that Russia would not soon get ahead of Great Britain in Asia. So far as Japan is concerned the trade of other nations is of secondary importance compared with that of England. In answer to a question whether Japan felt any anxiety as to pressure which Russia is now bringing to bear upon China, the Marquis said it would be mistake to suppose that the China could ever become a field for the exclusive exploitation of Russia. She would always have to reckon with English competition from Burma as well as that of France from Tonking. He was convinced the problem of the future would be the struggle of England and France against Russian influence in China.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Relief Society is trying to raise a subscription in Bengal for the defence of Mr. Tilak. The appeal is supported strongly by the editors of native newspapers, but has met with little or no response.

The Bengal Government has, in reply to a letter from the British India Association, declined to modify the order issued exempting legal practitioners from service as jurors or assessors.

After a protracted trial extending over eight months what is known as the Ballygunge kidnapping case concluded before the Joint-Magistrate at Alipore. The zemindar of Backergunge, was charged with kidnapping his step-sister from the custody of her mother. The magistrate delivered an elaborate judgment acquitting the accused. The application was made on Saturday last by John Ward for process against James Wheatley on a charge of marrying Miss Maud Ward, a minor, under fraudulent circumstances, came up for orders before Mr. Pearson on Monday, who granted a process against the accused under Section 199, Indian Penal Code, and Sections 66 and 75 of the Christian Marriage Act.

The great Chintpurni fair in the Hushiarpore district (writes a native paper) has just come to a close. The gathering was large and enthusiastic, as usual, and consisted of pilgrims of both sexes from all parts of the province. For weeks past the roads converging on the sacred shrine from the remotest confines of the Punjab have been rescunding with jubilant shouts of "Victory to the goddess!" People with the crimson mark on the forehead and wearing the red cord round the neck—the well-known badge of the devotees of the devi—form just now an appreciable element of the crowds in our bazaars.

We regret to announce the death in the Techi Valley of Subedar Gurmukh Singh, 14th Sikhs. He was shot by a sepoy of the regiment who appears to have run amok. The murderer was captured after firing upon his comrades. In Gurmukh Singh the native army loses one of its most gallant officers. He was a native officer with the small band of the 14th Sikhs who defended the Chitral Fort, where his fortitude and courge were most conspicuous. In fact the grand example this veteran set to his men contributed materially to the success of the defence. His death will be felt as a personal loss by the many British officers who knew him, and by others whose admiration was stirred at the time by the story of his gallantry in Chitral.

Considerable alarm was caused in Machua Bazaar, Calcutta, on Monday morning by the collapse of a two-storeyed native eating-house which was seriously damaged by the earthquake, and subsequently patched up with absolute disregard for life or safety by jerry builders. The heavy rain in Calcutta yesterday and the night previous permeated the cracks and gradually opened them out with the result that the entire building came down with a crash, without any warning, and burying two natives beneath the ruins, one of whom was dug out dead, and the other in a hopeless condition.

The rain which has fallen for the last few days due to a barometric depression which has passed across the Central Provinces into Upper India, will be of enormous benefit to the areas which have suffered from famine. This month at least the monsoon has been normal in its character in most parts of India. The autumn harvest now promise to be excellent almost everywhere, and the plague too is again dying out after its slight recrudescence, and but for the frontier troubles prospects generally would be very bright. With the bumper crops the symptoms of internal unrest will probably disappear, as the people generally will be less inclined to listen to sedition-mongers.

With regard to a large sum of upwards of thirty lakhs of rupees disbursed from the Indian Famine Fund to the Charitable Relief Fund in the North-West Provinces as grants for seed and cattle to distressed cultivators, it appears from a communication made to the Provincial Committee at Allahabad that the distribution was generally complete early in June. It was thus in sufficient time to meet the purposes for which it was intended. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the outlay of the very large sum of money allotted by the Fund at a crisis in the famine has been attended with signal benefit to the recipients, and with great economical advantage generally.

Captain McMahon, Political Agent, Gilgit, who was ordered there hurriedly in consequence of troubles elsewhere on the frontier, reached Astor on the 10th instant and arrived at Gilgit last Thursday, relieving Captain Godfrey, the Officiating Agent, who, on relief, will return to Kashmere as Assistant Resident. All the Imperial Service troops who had not, on relief, crossed the Burzil Pass on their way back to Kashmere, were detained in the Agency pending further orders. It was thought, to put it in the mildest way, that the newly-raised levies at Gilgit would possibly require some little aid to loyalty in the event of any rising in the Indus Valley, or they might succumb to the temptations which the political levies on the Dir route were unable to resist when the Malakhand force was attacked. At Gilgit all has been reported quiet in the Indus Valley, but as any information is obtainable only from doubtful sources, it will be necessary to be on the qui vive in that direction for some time to come. Traders and others travelling by the Khagan should take precautions as that road borders on Yagbistan, though the snow on the Babusar Pass which is 13,400 feet above sea-level, may act as a deterrent to raiding parties from across the border. Two officers of the 4th Gurkhas passed up the Khagan Valley route in safety lately.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, so well known in connection with the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, has in the last issue of the *British Medical Journal* a short note on "Partial anæsthesia with chloroform," which is certain to attract a good deal of notice among medical men. It is generally the custom to perform no operation under chloroform, however trivial, unless the patient is fully under the influence of the anæsthetic. "In this way," writes Dr. Lawrie, "much valuable time was wasted and patients who suffered from the thousand and one conditions which necessitate minor but painful surgical procedures were often incapacitated for a whole day or more afterwards by chloroform sickness or dyspepsia." At other times it is a matter of great importance to avoid all possibility of sickness from chloroform after an operation. In all such cases, Dr. Lawrie boldly states, partial anæthesia is all that is necessary, and easily obtains unconsciousness to pain. It is attended with absolutely no risk, and is never followed by the discomfort and sickness which are so often inseparable from full chloroformisation. Dr. Lawrie states that in the great Afzalganj Hospital nearly 2,000 operations have been performed under partial anæsthesia, and this practice is now the common routine. Should Dr. Lawrie's method be generally accepted we shall probably not hear of so many of those regrettable cases of deaths at the hands of incompetent or careless chloroformists.

We are informed that the London Committee of the European Civil Services Association has presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India praying for a reduction in the length of actual residence in India required for pension and for a more equitable rule under which special pensions are granted. At present special pensions are given to certain heads of Departments, but the Committee considers that an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year should be allowed to all officers of approved service whose salaries are Rs. 1,100 a minth and upwards, and of Rs. 2,000 a year when the salary is Rs. 1,800 and above that sum.

The romantic marriage of the Duchess of Hamilton to Mr. Forster has not, the *World* understands, been altogether a surprise to her family. Mr. Forster cannot, of course, be described so precisely as a "catch" with regard to either rank or wealth, but he is at any rate well known in the hunting field and is reported to be a most accomplished and experienced horseman. The Duchess, it is reported, sacrifices one-half her jointure of £6,000 a year by contracting a second marriage.

The *Pioneer* remarks: The decision of the [Hy]derabad Government to return to the Cal[cutta] Syndicate sums sent in tender through the Bank [of] Bengal cannot have been due to its having found [the] money it requires elsewhere, for the attemp[t to] raise a loan appears to have fallen through [alto]gether. As the Government is known to have wa[nted] the money badly, it can only be supposed that [its] position at the present moment is one of s[ome] embarrassment. Hyderabad, moreover, has dr[awn] nothing this year from the Berar surplus, altho[ugh] there is, we believe, an accumulated balance of o[ver] 40 lakhs to the Nizam's credit, the reason assig[ned] being the relief measures that are in progress [and] may be wanted in that province. Under all t[hese] circumstances there may well be some complai[nt] at Hyderabad that the State was not allowed to [go] to the London market, where, on the same terms [as] were offered at Calcutta, the crore would readi[ly] have been forthcoming.

The Servian Minister in Constantinople ha[s] addressed a Note to the Porte strongly complaining of recent raids by Albanians across the Servian frontier, and declaring his Government is resolved to pursue the raiders if necessary into Ottoman territory. The Ambassadors at Constantinople seem at last to be approaching the end of their labours. A slight hitch was caused during the week by Germany insisting that the claims of older creditors of Greece should be taken into account in settling the indemnity, to which Russia objected, but an agreement was arrived at regarding the wording of the Indemnity Clause of the Treaty of Peace, a form being adopted which would satisfy the views of Germany. The Ambassadors are now waiting for certain information and for approval by their Governments of the text proposed. Another meeting took place where as far as the Ambassadors were concerned the peace negotiations were concluded. The 1st battalion Lancaster Regiment, stationed at Malta, was ordered to be held in readiness for Crete, where matters were still far from satisfactory, as affrays are constantly taking place between the Turkish soldiers and those of the Powers. When Djevad Pasha landed at Canea the foreign Admirals declined either to salute or to visit him. They did not even hoist their flags. Eventually, however, he paid a visit to them, but in undress uniform. The foreign naval commanders assembled on board the Italian flagship to receive him collectively, and afterwards returned his visit also in undress uniform. It is, however, stated that his mere arrival in Crete has inflicted a serious blow on the prestige of the Powers.

The full effective of the Prussian Army is 453,771, including 18,032 officers, and there are 77,252 horses. The Saxon Ministry of War is organised upon the Prussian model, and has at its head General Edler von der Planitz. The Saxon Army, which constitutes the 12th Corps, numbers 41,274, of whom 1,525 are officers, with 6,252 horses. Having been increased by three infantry regiments on April 1, it is the most important corps of the whole army, and its three divisions include fifteen infantry regiments. The Wurtemburg Army, which constitutes the 13th Corps, is formed upon the same system as the Saxon, and the Minister of War is General Schott von Schottenstein, while General von Lindequist commands the forces. The effective of the corps is 24,149, includidg 928 officers, and there are 4,190 horses. The Bavarian Army, which comprises the two special corps, is under the nominal command of the King of Bavaria. The Minister of War is Baron Asch zu Asch auf Oberndoff. The establishment of the corps is very complete in every branch of the service. The men number 56,246, and the officers on the Active List, 2,603, and there are 10,156 horses. The two corps are commanded by Arnulf, Prince of Bavaria, and General Ritter von Xylander.

M. Henri Desormeaux publishes in the *Gaulois* (says the *Morning Post*) a report of an interview which he had with Madame de Thebes, the celebrated professor of chiromancy, who recently visited England to study, as M. Desormeaux says, "in the hands of the English the secret of British greatness." "You ask me," said Madame, "what I think of English hands. I think that their lines are good ones. They are all firm, a little red, with strong fingers, indicating punctuality, practical good sense, energy, and activity. One reads there also honesty, which will not astonish any person who knows the respect of the English for their pledged word. I have found that Englishwomen have long thumbs, which is always an indication of will-power unless there exist other lines indicating the contrary. I have examined nearly 1,000 hands of people in all classes of society. They present all the same characteristic signs—they indicate the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Archæologists and others have been interested in certain Roman remains which have been brought to light in the ancient city of Chester. During the process of excavations incidental to the rebuilding of a shop in Northgate (near the centre of the city), the workmen came upon the base of a large Roman column *in situ*. The fact that this relic occupies the exact spot in which it was placed by Roman workmen 16 centuries ago adds largely to the interest which the discovery has excited. It is of native red sandstone and rests upon the natural rock, some 2 feet below the level of the present street, and almost in a line with the west side of Northgate, which some archæologists have contended follows the line of one of the ancient Roman *viæ*. The block is 4 feet 6 inches square, with a base moulding 15 inches thick worked upon it, and is in a good state of preservation. The diameter of the column is shown to have been 2 feet 10½ inches, or three Roman feet, of 116 English inch to the foot. A day or two after the base was discovered a column, if not the identical column belonging to this base certainly one of the series, was partially unearthed. It is lying in a horizontal position a few feet from the base, with a modern party wall built across it. A few Roman coins, also in a good state of preservation, have been found upon the site. Speculation is, of course, rife as to what the building was of which these interesting relics formed part. The columns which stood upon this and similar bases must have been equal to eight, if not nine, diameters, of 24 or 27 feet in height, and there must have been at least two, but more probably four or even six, of them if, as appears likely, they formed the front of a Roman Basilica or Temple, and the building generally must have been of very imposing proportions. The owner of the property, Alderman Charles Brown, has already decided that this very interesting evidence of the importance of the ancient Roman city of Dever shall remain *in situ*.

The French are very keenly watching the movements that are taking place in Germany for the re-armament of the forces. The foreign military attaches at Berlin were invited by the Emperor to inspect the new quick-firing field guns, when the Emperor told them that Germany had been working at these, as indeed most of them knew, since the year 1889. Some excitement was caused in French military circles by this episode, and by the news that an official and confidential communication upon the subject was made to the Reichstag last December. Now a new cause of agitation has been discovered. Certain battalions, one of the Saxon Army and the 3rd Battalion of Regiment No. 86 at Sonderburg, have already received for trial a new small-calibre rifle, while a carbine upon the same principle has been issued to some of the cavalry regiments. The *Reichswehr*, of Vienna, asserts that a spy of French nationality, who had endeavoured to induce a non-commissioned officer at Sonderburg to hand over to him one of the new rifles, upon the consideration of receiving a sum of £500, has been arrested. Concerning this matter, no further particulars seem to have been published, but, so far as we can learn, the new rifle has some relation to the automatic arm which was referred to by General Wille in his "Feldgeschutz der Zukunft," and the *Avenir Militaire* believes that the weapon resembles the automatic Mauser. The "Reichswehr" in discussing this question, regards the decision of Germany if it be a decision, as one of very high importance, remarking that Austria awaited with impatience the issue of the model of 1895, and is in quest of a suitable repeating pistol for the cavalry. A contemporary urges the War Ministry not to spend millions upon an 8mm. repeating rifle while Germany is adopting a rifle of 6mm. or 7mm. The mystery which surrounds these movements for rearmament in Germany invests them with a fascination for those who watch them from the standpoint of other European armies.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr Du Maurier was wont to lecture on a subject which his pictures in *Punch* supplied a text, namely, art as a mirror of our social life. It appears that he had fully written out the lecture, and there is a likelihood that this autumn it may be published in a small volume. To the September number of *Harper's* Mr. Henry James will contribute an article on his friend Du Maurier.

At the request of Messrs. Harmsworth and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Lord Charles Beresford has consented to collaborate with Mr. H. W. Wilson in writing a new Life of Nelson. The first part, it is hoped, will appear on Trafalgar Day in October 1898.

Illustrated editions of English prose classics like Dr. Gaskell's Cranford have been very popular. Messrs. Bell intend this autumn to begin the publication of an illustrated series of poets. The first volume will be Keats, with pictures by Mr. Anning Bell, and an introduction by Professor Raleigh. Later we shall get Browning, for which Mr. Byam Shaw is to provide the drawings. The volume will have an introduction by Dr. Garnett.

For the present Mr. Edward Marston has finished the series of reminiscences which have been appearing in one of the book weeklies. It is to be hoped that by and by he will resume them, and, better still, make a book of these memories. Mr. Marston is one of the most interesting figures in the publishing world, and he has known many interesting people. It can hardly be a secret that he has letters from Mr. Stanley which themselves would run to a volume of some size.

The suppressed letters of Napoleon Bonaparte are to be translated into English. They are just about to appear in France, and the translation will follow soon. Louis Napoleon, of course, got out an edition of his uncle's writings in twenty-eight volumes. The present letters he kept back, because they were hardly thought to show Bonaparte on his most captivating side. The letters were written to Napoleon's secretaries his generals and in not a few cases to his victims.

A few weeks hence Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish a volume having the title, Idylls of Spain. It consists of a group of travel papers by a man who knows Spain well. This is Mr. Rowland Thirlmere, a Lancashire manufacturer, having keen literary tastes. He has travelled in most parts of the Peninsula, and has been a kindly student of the Spanish people and their ways. He calls his sketches "varnished pictures," meaning that in some measure he has introduced the element of the idyllic into them.

What is meant by the Story of the Palatines? The answer will be given in a book which Messrs. Putnam now have in preparation. It is an American subject, and the writer is an [illegible]bau, Mr. Sanford H. Cobb. About fifty [illegible] inhabitants of the Palatinate of the [illegible]d from their native country in [illegible]e eighteenth century. Many [illegible] way to the American colonies [illegible]eep found noteworthy adventures. The [illegible]. Cobb has written a piece of American history, for so far there has been no complete account of the Palatines.

The Blazon of Episcopacy is a work about to be published by the Oxford University Press. It deals with the armorial bearings of the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales in the past as well as now. The evidence of usage or tradition has been considered sufficient for the inclusion of sets of arms. However, when a purely conjectural coat has been recorded in the text it has not been engraved. The book was originally issued years back, but the fresh material which has since come to light makes it largely new.

Mr. Turner's History of the Bank of England promises to contain much interesting reading. It is to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein on an early date. Although histories of the bank have appeared from time to time there is none of recent date. That by Mr. Francis only comes down to the end of the year 1840. Mr. Turner tells the story of the institution from the day it was founded until our own day. The book will have illustrations. Some of these are copied from the collection of engravings in the possession of the directors of the bank.

Mr. Albert Letchford's illustrations to Burton's Arabian Nights will now be issued very soon by Mr. Nichols. The plates have been reproduced with much care from the original pictures in oils. Experiment was made to determine whether the best results were obtained from heliogravure or from the orthochromatic photogravure process. Eventually it was decided to reproduce the pictures in such manner as to incorporate the merits of both methods. Mr. Letchford had the benefit of instructions from Burton himself.

A volume likely to prove attractive to students of French will be published in a few days by Mr. John Murray. It is called French Stumbling-blocks and English Stepping-stones, and there we have its aim indicated. The author is Mr. Francis Tarver, late senior French master at Eton College. He bases the volume on thirty years' experience of teaching French to English boys. He has studied the main difficulties—colloquial expression, for example—which meet an English student of French. Then he has tried to find a way to make these easier.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has been spending some time in London, writing, amongst other things, an article for *Harper* on the Queen's Jubilee, returns to New York. He proposes to spend next spring in Paris.—Mr. Stephen Crane, who is living in Surrey, has finished a short novel, which we may look for in the autumn.—Mr. Zangwill's book Dreamers of the Ghetto ought to be out in September. It is a group of stories, and in each of these there figures a celebrated Jew.—Mr. Hume Nisbet is publishing, through Messrs. White, a story having the title A Sweet Singer. The same firm also announce a novel by Miss Annie Thomas.—Mr. Harden Church, one of Cromwell's most recent biographers, has written a historical novel, John Marmaduke, which Messrs. Putnam will publish. The scene is laid in Ireland at the time of Cromwell.—Mr. Grant Richards will publish a novel entitled Laughter of Jove, the writer being Mr. Helmuth Schwartz.

It is arranged that the first volume of the Wolseley series of military books shall appear early in October.—There is small likelihood of Mark Twain's More Tramps Abroad being ready before November. It is rather a long volume.—Mr. Edward Whymper's handbook to Zermatt and the Matterhorn will be published by Mr. Murray. It has maps and seventy illustrations.—The real adventures of a sailor are shortly to be given us by Messrs. Putnam. Mr. F. B. Williams is an American salt, who, "indeed, has sailed the ocean free." He calls his volume, On Many Seas.—Dr. Nutcombe, Oxenham, the English chaplain at Rome, is publishing, through Messrs. Longmans, five lectures which he delivered there on the validity of Papal claims.—The *Genealogical Magazine* for August contain an article on the Queen's Irish ancestors.—The Reminiscences of a London Catholic Journali will be the title of a little book shortly to be published, the author of which is well known in the City.

A volume of Extracts from the Letters and Journals of William Cory has just been issued to subscribers. To the general public Cory is best known as the author of that charming book of verse Ionica, which, after a long period of secluded fame as one of the rarest of modern volumes, has latterly been reprinted and widely read. In these Letters and Journals we find the experiences, the sentiments, the friendships which were distilled into Ionica. To old Etonians the volume will be of peculiar interest. Among the subscribers are Mr. Reginald Brett, Viscount Halifax, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Rosebery, and Canon Scott Holland.

Mr. Cory says somewhere, of his journals, that they are likely some day to have value, as throwing light on the early life and character of men destined to become famous. Some of the most interesting references under this head are to Lord Rosebery. "Altogether," we read of him in 1864, "he must be the wisest boy that ever lived—and full of fun, too." But the young Dalmeny's interests, if we may judge from other passages in these letters, lay rather outside the regular school curriculum. "I would give you a piece of plate," writes Cory to one of his colleagues at Eton, "if you would get that lad to work; he is one of those who like the palm without the dust." Cory seldom lost sight of his pupils in after life; his fine judgment and noble patriotism made him a correspondent whose friendship must have been a valuable possession to many distinguished men. Here is a very interesting passage from a letter which Lord Rosebery received on joining Mr. Gladstone's moribund Cabinet in February, 1885. "I wish you joy of being in the Cabinet. . . . This is all that I inflict on you, except a kind wish that you may escape flatterers and toadies, Scottish, Colonial, and others, and will never forget the great example of political dignity, Mr. Pitt. . . . Farewell. Rule Britannia.

A Contents-Subject Index to General and Periodical Literature would, if properly done, be a great time-saving machine. Such a work is being undertaken by Mr. A. Cotgreave, the energetic librarian of the West Ham Public Libraries. The first part (Aar—America), which is now before us, is distinctly promising. It is not, and is not meant to be, exhaustive but it will be helpful and suggestive to many students and readers. Mr. Cotgreave hopes to proceed steadily with the work, which will run to some 500 pages in all.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Co., will publish on October 15 a large art work under the title Christ and his Mother Italian art: The work, which is edited by the Rev. Canon Ryton and Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady), consists of fifty examples of the most famous examples of Madonnas, Holy Families, Nativities, Crucifixions, and other subjects, portraying the various incidents in the Life of Jesus Christ. A portfolio of India proofs of these plates for the purpose of framing will accompany the volume.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hall Line s.s. Eden Hall, Captain James Black, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Colombo, experienced strong South West monsoon with adverse currents. The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Olobaria Captain A. E. Stebbing, which came in harbour, on Tuesday, from Calcutta, had ordinary monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, fine weather off Ceylon, moderate and light winds and squally on the Malabar coast, with very heavy westerley swell and strong southerly set. The same Co's s. s. Scindia, Captain J. H. Stafford, which reached this port, yesterday, from Rangoon met with moderate monsoon wind and sea, with occasional rain squalls.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·558	Calm	1	92·6	81·1	81	...	9·40	−2·85
Sirsa	29·520	SE	7	96·2	69·4	57	0·03	7·24	−1·81
Delhi	29·516	SE	5	91·2	73·4	87	0·03	11·07	−1·63
Agra	29·500	SW	7	89·0	73·9	91	1·00	30·20	+11·83
Cawnpore	29·511	SW	2	83·3	76·8	91	1·32	16·5	...
Allahabad	29·524	SSW	5	89·6	73·6	85	2·04	25·18	+7·19
Jhansi	29·535	SW	1	85·1	76·7	88	0·37	19·38	−5·39
Jacobabad	29·549	NNW	2	93·5	80·1	89	0·48	3·55	+1·09
Karachi	29·628	ENE	5	92·3	81·5	83	0·61	8·62	+3·44
Jeypore	29·607	WSW	6	88·1	74·9	94	1·79	12·51	+4·91
Ajmere	29·607	W	7	78·9	74·1	95	1·20	16·23	+2·43
Deesa	29·687	SSW	18	83·1	76·0	91	0·27	11·32	−6·40
Ahmedabad	29·668	WSW	3	88·7	77·1	90	1·33	21·31	...
Bhuj	29·676	SSW	16	81·9	76·9	93	2·08	6·61	−2·63
Rajkot	29·672	SW	7	86·9	76·2	85	...	17·92	−3·54
Ghadechi	29·657	SW	13	89·7	78·2	79	0·39	11·51	...
Veraval	29·638	SSW	20	82·5	79·3	88	0·98	10·76	...
Neemuch	29·780	WSW	7	80·2	72·6	90	0·02	4·98	+3·63
Indore	29·712	SW	6	82·2	71·1	91	0·53	18·36	−1·42
Sangor	29·685	W	5	83·2	72·6	86	0·13	30·95	−0·43
Jubulpore	29·694	W	1	85·9	75·1	88	0·06	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·714	W	6	84·3	74·2	91	0·15	41·44	+6·21
Khandwa	29·709	SW	7	86·2	74·1	80	0·10	13·26	−3·04
Raipur	29·680	WSW	7	86·8	77·1	77	...	24·25	−8·52
Nagpur	29·703	Calm	9	90·2	73·6	93	0·95	35·17	+1·11
Amsoti	29·763	W	4	87·7	73·8	81	0·04	13·20	−7·93
Akola	29·741	SW	8	88·5	78·3	89	...	14·37	−15·49
Surat	29·670	SW	9	86·5	74·6	85	·10	25·98	−4·32
Malegaon	29·725	WSW	11	88·4	72·6	84	0·01	8·85	−3·45
Bombay	29·741	SW	11	85·5	77·1	80	0·18	55·95	+3·44
Poona	29·709	WSW	12	80·6	70·4	88	0·0	12·89	−0·87
Ahmednagar	29·740	SW	14	83·8	70·9	77	...	3·62	...
Aurangabad	29·725	SSW	8	86·8	69·2	79	...	11·25	...
Sholapur	29·779	SW	18	91·7	72·0	70	...	5·37	−7·00
Ratnagiri	29·786	Calm	9	85·4	76·9	93	0·30	99·22	+17·47
Belgaum	29·789	W	23	77·2	67·8	95	0·08	34·55	+4·98
Goa	29·803	NW	9	86·1	77·1	87	0·72	82·11	...
Karwar	29·807	W	5	84·7	78·5	82	...	102·72	+11·26
Mangalore	29·838	Calm	1	85·3	74·9	95	0·61	109·06	+25·81
Calicut	29·823	NW	5	85·8	75·6	86	...	114·45	+41·43
Cochin	29·827	NW	M	87·6	77·6	94	0·03	81·24	+23·23
Bangalore	29·846	W	9	83·3	68·8	88	0·02	5·91	−6·45
Secunderabad	29·760	W	10	91·7	72·3	67	...	12·00	−4·41
Masulipatam	29·738	WSW	8	91·7	71·5	66	...	7·40	−8·13
Bellary	29·791	W	8	94·7	75·8	54	...	3·51	−1·88
Cuddapah	29·788	W	L	101·3	82·5	65	...	6·49	−5·50
Madras	29·810	WSW	7	92·9	73·5	91	0·18	19·13	−0·13
Coimbatore	29·854	SW	3	87·9	72·6	84	...	7·43	+4·75
Trichinopoly	29·792	WNW	2	10·2	76·3	69	...	2·88	−2·32
Negapatam	29·787	Calm	5	91·1	73·6	85	0·77	1·25	−5·27
Colombo	29·808	S	7	86·0	76·0	79	0·01	22·26	+3·96
Adee	29·619	SW	15	91·4	74·8	73	...	0·02	+0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·24 (59·97); G. T. H.=0·25 (59·41); St. G. H.=0·18 (61·55); C. P.=0·18 (56·95).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Sirsa, a brisk to rapid rise at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Hajkot, Neemuch, Indore and Hoshangabad, and slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar, south-easterly at Sirsa and Delhi, southerly at Colombo, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Veraval and Sholapur, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj and Veraval, 18 at Neemuch, and 14 at Ghadechi and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and the minimum in large excess at the last mentioned station. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah, and the lowest, 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are more or less cloudy over the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (2·98"), over an inch at Jeypore (1·79"), Cawnpore (1·32"), Ajmere (1·20") and Ahmedabad (1·08"), an inch at Agra, light to moderate showers at Jacobabad, Jhansi, Indore, Deesa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Nagpur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Madras and Negapatam and a few drops at Colombo, Bangalore, Cochin, Belgaum, Malegaon, Surat, Amraoti, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Ghadechi, Veraval, Bhuj, Karachi and Delhi. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved further westwards out at sea and its centre apparently lies in latitude 23° No., longitude 63½° E., where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about a tenth. The winds are cyclonic around the storm which is still of slight intensity. The weather is hence squally and unsettled and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on and off the Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts. The monsoon on the Malabar Coast is weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about normal. The monsoon is blowing fresh to strong on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi, and rain in light or moderate showers is likely in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Lower Sind. The weather in Ceylon and at and about Trichinopoly and Negapatam is in a slightly unsettled condition and local rain is to be expected. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency little or no rain is likely at present.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Wednesday:—The storm which has been noticed for the past few days continues to march north-westward and this morning is central over South Punjab, hence the barometer has fallen briskly in Sirsa and recovered briskly in parts of the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and Central India, elsewhere the changes are unimportant. There is still some local disturbance in pressure over Lower Sind and steeper gradients than usual along North Bombay coasts. Winds are more southerly than usual in North Bombay, but the wind is turning to the west again in the Central Provinces, and these westerly winds are likely to extend into the Gangetic plain with drier weather in the Punjab. Winds are cyclonic or irregular. Mean temperature has risen in the Central Provinces, fallen in North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, and been nearly steady in other provinces. The heat is greater than usual in the peninsula and Burma, and less than usual elsewhere. The abnormal deficiency is very large in the Indus Valley and the abnormal excess is large in the Cuddapah district of Madras, the highest maximum being a hundred and three degrees at Nellore. No rain has fallen in Central Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan and greater part of Madras, but elsewhere the fall is general. The principal amounts are:—Over five inches in Moulmein, over three inches in Toungboo, Mount Abu, and over two inches in Bassein, Gaya, and Allahabad. Along the west coast the rainfall has been abnormally light.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 52	58 30	63 12	56 72
Wednesday, August 18 ...	0 26	0 25	0 00	0 08
Total.....	60 78	58 55	63 22	56 81
Total fall to 18th Aug. 1896.	85 79	83 70	89 92	83 57
Total fall to 18th Aug. 1895.	33 31	47 49	47 93	44 85

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In. Ct.	Dhoia. In. Ct.	Jetalsar. In. Ct.
Previously registered...	12 12	15 23	19 60
Monday, August 16	0 0	0 20	1 61
Total.....	12 12	15 23	20 30

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	166 45
Monday, August 16.....	11 83
Total.....	178 12

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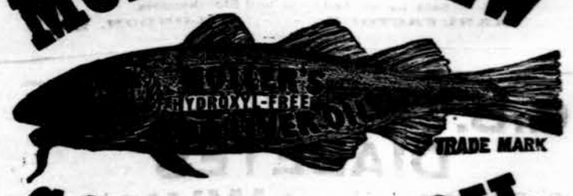
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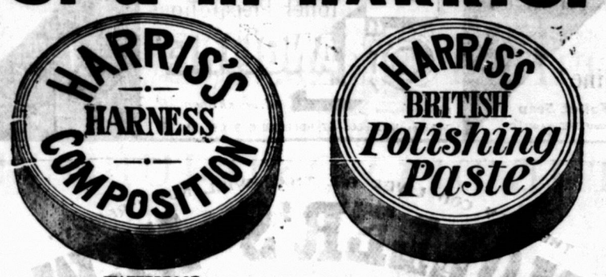

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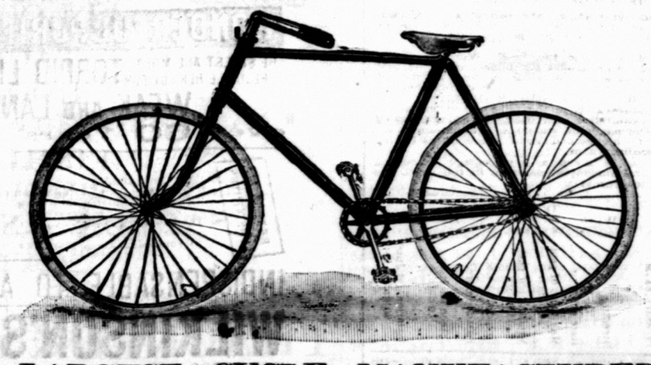

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